

et hostages set free fter Cyprus gun battle

battle broke out between Egyptian
los and Cypriot troops at Larnaca air-
rurus last night while negotiations were
to free 16 hostages held on a Cypriot
y Arab terrorists. At least five Egypt-
y killed. The terrorists later surrendered
yriots and freed all the hostages.

priots open fire on gyptian troops

Cyprus, Feb. 19—
the eastern end of the tarmac
where the Egyptian Hercules was
parked, about 3,000 yards
from the Cypriot aircraft.
The Egyptians were in full
combat equipment with steel
helmets while the Greek Cypriot
troops wore camouflage uni-
forms or civilian clothing. The
Cypriots advanced on the
Egyptian aircraft, backed by
three armoured cars equipped
with heavy machine-guns.

The unexpected battle be-
tween the two forces started in
the middle of negotiations to
free the hostages after the air-
liner had returned to Cyprus
from Djibouti. Several Arab
states had refused to let it land.

At first the rescue mission
appeared to be a joint Cypriot-
Egyptian exercise. The con-
fusion arose because some of
the Cypriots also were wear-
ing camouflage uniforms.
An official Cyprus Govern-
ment statement accused the
Egyptians of acting "without
the permission and consent of
the Cyprus Government". It
said the military aircraft
arrived from Cairo "supposedly
carrying an Egyptian Govern-
ment minister".

Egyptian commandos dis-
embarked and "began firing
indiscriminately in all direc-
tions", the Government state-
ment said.
President Kyprianou made a
"strong protest" to Cairo over
the action, an official statement
said. He spoke by telephone to
Cabinet ministers and a state-
ment said. The endangered
President left the tower and
drove to the town of Larnaca
for safety.

Larnaca hospital reported
that at least five Egyptian com-
mandos were dead and 22
people wounded, seven of them
Greek Cypriots. Officials said
eight Egyptians, including their
commander, had surrendered to
Cypriot authorities and others
appeared to be hiding around
the airport.

Cairo, Feb. 19—Egypt
denied the Cypriot Govern-
ment statement that the Egyptian
commandos had acted without
permission of the Cypriot
Government.
Mr Mamoud Salem, the
Egyptian Prime Minister, had
contacted the Cypriot authori-
ties and informed them that an
Egyptian aircraft would go to
Cyprus to help in releasing the
hostages, an Egyptian official
spokesman announced—Reuter.

Funeral and photograph, page 6

British Army officer tried to save Russian war refugees

By Peter Hennessy and

The story of a British mili-
tary intelligence officer's
attempt to save Russian re-
fugees from the Soviet secret
police is told in a previously
unpublished file on the forcible
repatriation of displaced per-
sons after the Second World
War that has been flown from
Washington for The Times.

The officer was Major Denis
Hills, who was saved from a
Ugandan firing squad in July,
1975, by the personal interven-
tion of Mr Callaghan when, as
Foreign Secretary, he flew to
Kampala to intervene with
President Amin. Mr Hills now
works in a teachers' college in
Gwelo, Rhodesia.

Details of his efforts, which
earned him the status of a
military superior, are con-
tained in volume one of an
Allied Headquarters, Mediter-
ranean, file numbered 3837-
141 and entitled "Forcible Re-
patriation of Soviet Citizens.
Operation Keelhaul".

The period covered is June
to December, 1946, when dis-

placed persons in Italy were
being interrogated by British
and American officers to dis-
cover Soviet citizens for forc-
ible repatriation under secret
agreements concluded by
Churchill and Roosevelt with
Stalin at the Yalta conference
in 1945.

By the time of Keelhaul an
American government initiative
had limited forcible repatriation
to Russians who had served in
the Wehrmacht, the German
Army, deserted from the Red
Army or brought "aid and com-
fort" to the Nazis.

The papers show Major Hills,
a Russian-speaking officer re-
sponsible for screening hun-
dreds of displaced persons
stretching the rules wherever
possible.

The most vivid episode in the
file, the existence of which
came to light in a recently pub-
lished work, Victims of Yalta,
by Count Nikolai Tolstoy, took
place at Riccione, a British
camp near Rimini, in northern
Italy, in August-September,
1946.

A top secret document, re-
leased on Friday by the United



Mr Denis Hills: Stretched
rules for refugees.

States Government after per-
mission to declassify the file
had been received from the
Ministry of Defence in London,
refers to 20 displaced persons
saved from repatriation by
Major Hills and to whose re-
lease a colleague, Major V. E.
Simcock, had taken exception.

As a result of Major
Simcock's intervention, nine of
them had been returned to
Riccione from a displaced per-
sons camp in Reggio Emilia.
Three escaped en route. In a
memorandum to general head-
quarters Colonel Calwell, com-
manding officer at Riccione,
Major Hills wrote: "Whether
Major Hills had authority to
release individuals for eventual
repatriation."

Major Hills defended his
action in a memorandum at-
tached to Colonel Calwell's report. He
refused to accept that because
an individual had a red mark
against his name on Major
Simcock's "nominal roll", as
an act of desertion, he was
guilty for him to be deemed a
Soviet citizen.

My reasons for taking this
step were (a) to gain good will
which would help me to obtain
results in the future; (b) I was
convinced that these persons had
no record of military service in either
the Red Army or the Wehrmacht.

I should like to point out that
of the six persons who have been
returned from Riccione, one is
a child, one is a woman, and
has been under British command
since 1942 and is known to me.
A second is an old man who lost a
leg in World War I, a third is
a youth of 18. I fail to see, there-
fore, what conspiracy there is in
the criteria adopted by ALCOM
(full title not known) for choos-
ing their DP (displaced persons)
or rejecting them.

On September 6, 1946, Brig-
adier J. B. Robertson, of Allied
Forces Headquarters, replied to
Colonel Calwell:
Major Hills's action in releasing
Soviet citizens was incorrect.
All Soviet citizens will be repatriated
in military custody, whether or
not they fall into the categories
which may necessitate repatriation.

Eighteen years later Mr Hills
wrote to Lord Bethell, author of
The Last Secret, which disclosed
the enforced repatriation,
describing the events at
Riccione: "Operation East-
wind" was the code name for
the eventual handover of 255
men to the Soviet secret police
at St Valentin, near Lina, Aus-
tria in May, 1947, Major Hills
said.

I found myself (a) attaching the
Ukrainian division (8,000 men)

Crusade to 'rescue religion from clergy'

From Michael Lajman

Los Angeles, Feb. 19
Malcolm Muggeridge, lean-
ing implacably against the
podium, was holding forth yester-
day to more than 500 people
in a small basement room in a
luxurious new hotel here. "I
don't," he was saying, "care
for holding forth."

As an observer might have
forgotten thinking that, on
the contrary, he was enjoying
it, and that what he was doing
was delivering a familiar but
still very funny description of
his career in journalism. More
precisely, he was taking part in
a "theatrical" event, an unusual
religious conference being held
here this weekend. The Congress
of the Laity, and is the brainchild
of Mr Howard Butt, an evan-
gelical lay preacher, who is also
an executive of his father's
supermarket chain in Texas.

More than 800 hand-picked
delegates to more than 500 people
each to attend the con-
gress, whose theme is "Divine
Creation: Human Creativity".
The extra cost of \$350,000 was
paid by a charitable foundation
established by Mr Butt's father.
Invitations were restricted to
men and women of prominence
and influence in most areas of
society, and from all Christian
denominations. Protestant and
Roman Catholic. Thus there is
a preponderance of fairly
wealthy white people, though
there are representatives of
minority groups.

The delegates' grey name
badges have coloured ribbons
coded to denote the areas of
their prominence and influence:
blue for business; green for
home-makers; gold for social
services; purple for the clergy;
scarlet for the working press,
and so on.

The congress reflects a grow-
ing feeling among American
churches are becoming insti-
tutionalized. As one speaker put
it: "Religion is too important
to be left to the clergy."

Mr Butt is a slim, powerful
and fit man of 50, who once
preached the word of God. "I
believe we are in the early
stages of a great awakening,"
he declared before the congress
opened.

Mr Gerald Ford, the former
President, came with his wife to
open the congress. Dr Billy Graham,
I have discovered personally that
the things of this world which
we consider important are fleeting."
he said. He called for a
renewal of the tradition of join-
ing together in faith and good
works.

After two speeches, the con-
gress includes some cultural
performances which the organizers
think represent one aspect of
the lay creativity they want to
foster.

Supplementing the "theatrical
performances" which resemble
shops, there are "theatricals"
—panel discussions of the main
speeches—and "theatricals",
more penetrating analyses of
faith.

At the halfway stage, the
main speaker have been Mrs
Abigail McCarthy, wife of for-
mer Senator Eugene McCarthy,
Mr Paul Drucker, an innovative
management consultant, and
James Reston, a columnist and
executive of The New York
Times. If any theme has emer-
ged, it is the desire to create a common
set of Christian values to which
all Americans can subscribe.

Mr Muggeridge will make the
closing speech of the confer-
ence tomorrow.

Much of West Country is cut off in the area's worst blizzard for 30 years Non-emergency traffic banned from Dorset

By Staff Reporters

Much of the West Country
was cut off from the rest of
Britain yesterday after the
area's worst blizzards for 30
years. As snow continued to
fall, with hundreds of miles of
roads under 10 inches and drifts
up to 20 feet deep, Dorset
police prepared to isolate the
county from 6 am today to
prevent motorists from enter-
ing or leaving.

In particular, all the main
towns will be cordoned off to
stop motorists blocking further
the already impassable roads
leading from Weymouth to
Dorchester, Blandford, Brid-
port, Wareham and Swanage.

Mr Len Butt, assistant chief
constable, said: "No one will
be allowed through, other than
for emergency services. We are
isolating these towns to give
emergency services a chance to
clear the roads."

Thousands of households lost
their electricity supplies as
gales, snow and falling trees
brought down cables.
The South-Western Electric-
ity Board said: "We have
restored supplies near and
the big towns, but in areas
where roads are impassable it
is impossible for us to do any-
thing about it." People were
warned not to go near fallen
power lines.

Power cuts halted several
pumping stations and by last
night about a hundred thousand
people were without water,
except what they could get by
melting snow.

The South-West Water Auth-
ority said: "There is no water
in the area from Exeter to
Cornwall, to Budegong and
in east Devon, except for the
main towns."

Throughout the area, and in
South Wales, which was also
badly affected, people were
rescued from their cars, some-
times by RAF helicopters, or
stranded in what shelter they
could find. A man died when
he was blown from a flyover in
Plymouth; a party of deaf and
dumb children were rescued
from snowdrifts near Cow-
bridge in South Glamorgan
and Somerset County Council
said it had closed all its schools
until further notice.

In Cornwall, the RAC said,
three roads were blocked—the
A30, the A388, and the A395—
and the rest of the county's
roads were just passable.
Motorists were advised to stay
away.

The frigate Ajax went to the
aid of the State of Kerala,
6,000 tons, an Indian merchant
ship with a crew of 58, which
was in danger from rocks
while attempting to make
Falmouth.

She reported steering diffi-
culties and as she neared the
coast she put down two anchors,
but the near 12 knots and heavy
sea started to drag them.
Last night the Ajax and two
Sea King helicopters from Cul-
drose were staying with her, as



A skier takes advantage of the snow in Fore Street, Exeter.

were a lifeboat and an ocean-
going tug.

Devon suffered badly from
the blizzard. At Torcross, in the
south, 100 yards of sea wall was
breached. Flooding homes and
restaurants.

Attempts to clear snow from
the county's roads were often
hampered by sightseers who
had been forced to abandon
their cars on Saturday after
ignoring police warnings.

About a hundred school-
children were stranded in
Exeter overnight when their
coach was trapped in snow. The
county council set up an
emergency control centre in the
city to coordinate clearing and
rescue work.

On Dartmoor many homes
were damaged. Some had their
roofs partly torn off.
Stranded motorists in the
area were forced to seek shelter
in public houses and at farms,
and in Okehampton, which was
severely affected, schools will
be closed today and tomorrow.

Some people had to walk up
to eight miles through heavy
drifts to safety after abandon-
ing vehicles between Okehampton
and Launceston.

At Lewdown, on the edge of

Dartmoor, even tractors were
forced to abandon attempts to
drive along the A30. Snowdrifts
buried the road signs.

A group of stranded tourists
ran for safety as trees crashed
down on electricity cables on
side roads.

Mr William Stuart, aged 48,
landlord of the Blue Lion at
Lewdown, said: "We have
managed to stay open so far,
and we will keep going as long
as we can."

But with the help of people
converting snow into water, and
a good supply of candles, we
should be all right," he said.

Near Holworthy, in north
Devon, Police Constable Ernest
Buse rescued 24 people from
cars stuck in drifts up to 14
feet deep.

He called for help on his car
radio and a tractor managed to
reach him and take the people
he had found, including two
children, back to the town.

When the generator in the
town's geriatric hospital broke
down farmers supplied gas
heaters for the 30 patients.
RAF helicopters ferried some
motorists to safety from
northern part of the county.

Protestant backlash feared after Ulster bombing

From Christopher Walker

Belfast

Army and police chiefs on
both sides of the Irish border
have made contingency plans to
cope with a possible violent
Protestant response to Friday's
La Mon House restaurant bom-
bing in which 12 people died
and 23 were injured.

In terms of death the inci-
dent was the second worst dur-
ing the past nine years of ter-
rorist violence in Ulster.

But the terrible nature of
the injuries inflicted by the
petrol bomb, the timing, and
the involvement of many child-
ren have caused a public reac-
tion stronger than any after
previous Provisional IRA out-
rages.

The disturbing new atmos-
phere of tension from the bom-
bing is apparent to the most
casual observer and has im-
posed any remaining official
belief that security was improv-
ing.

In and around Belfast de-
Saturday night many public
houses and restaurants were
deserted as potential customers
stayed at home for fear of
further violence.

Until late last night the pro-
cess of formally identifying the
charged remains of the 12 dead
continued, with the use of
dental records and hair samples
from their homes. The results
confirmed that most of the vic-
tims were Protestants.

Although the police have a
list of 12 names, only six had

been positively checked and
released officially by last night.
They were Mr Ian McCracken
and his wife, Elizabeth, both
aged 25, who were married 18
months ago; Mrs Sarah Cooper,
aged 62, and her son-in-law, Mr
Thomas Neeson, aged 42; Mrs
Christine Lockhart, who was
English-born, and Mrs Sandra
Morris, aged 27.

Of the 12 dead were
members of the Irish Collie
Club, which was holding its
annual dinner when the
bombers struck, attaching their
lethal device outside the
restaurant with a hook.

The explosion blew burning petrol
across the room.
Yesterday afternoon the first
of several meetings planned
between leaders of the various
Protestant paramilitary groups,
which have observed a virtual
ceasefire for 10 months, took
place in east Belfast. Among
those attending was Mr Andrew
Teele, leader of the largest
grouping, the Ulster Defence
Association, which claims 16,000
paid-up members.

In an interview with The
Times, Mr Teele said: "I have
never been under such strong
pressure from the grass-roots to
authorize some kind of im-
mediate action."

"But at this stage my advice
to all on the loyalist side is to
exercise restraint. It would be
totally wrong for this terrible
attack to be immediately over-
taken by violent reaction; the

Continued on page 2, col 6

price low air fare warning Spanish Japanese

Ambassador in Tokyo warned
unisters that the United King-
dom is forced to impose restric-
tions on Japanese cars if they
absorb a greater share of the
market. Japanese officials
are warning as an "indirect
Page 17

ly plea to all sians

white Rhodesians must be ready
he new government that will be
a result of the internal agree-
ment. Abel Muzorewa said. The
wingi Sibhole, on a visit to
led the agreement as "Page 6

nulle revelation

rges Pompidou said in early
he was prepared to stand for
presidency. General de Gaulle
over to see him again, accord-
ew book by the General's aide
Page 5

on race speech

Powell's immigration speech on
as angered many people. Mr
chairman of the Commission
Equality, accused him of a
ption, and a former Conserva-
tarian challenged Mr Powell's
of Tory deceit over immigrants
Page 4

Growth of public sector explored

One of the largest growth industries
in Britain is the Manpower Services Com-
mission, which with two subsidiaries employs
25,000 people. The authorities
blamed "Marxist-Muslim" elements for
the riots. They started 135 fires, attacked
a number of banks and eight cinemas
Page 7

National Front move

A joint approach by large towns to the
Government about the disturbances that
surround National Front activities was
suggested by the leader of Birmingham
City Council after clashes on Saturday.
Birmingham's Lord Mayor called for the
return of binching
Page 4

Six die in Iran riots

Six people were killed and 125 injured as
anti-government rioters overwhelmed the
police and virtually ransacked Tabriz,
Iran's second largest city. The authorities
blamed "Marxist-Muslim" elements for
the riots. They started 135 fires, attacked
a number of banks and eight cinemas
Page 7

Power protest: Power workers' shop stewards are planning protest action to support demands for an output deal worth £11 a week

Embargo threat: President Carter has
threatened a trade embargo against any
country endangering America's oil supplies
Page 6

Peking: Confident Chinese leaders abandon secrecy as they summon People's Congress

Page 7

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Letters: On private landlords, from Mr Bruce
Douglas-Mann; on the R. H. Freeman;
on devolution, from Mr Dafydd Wigley, MP;
on theatres, from Sir Donald Albery

Leading article: Russian prisoners

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Lord Chalfont assesses the risks in the Horn
of Africa; Nicholas Bethell says the nation
must be given all the facts about the British
Cossacks that cost the lives of so many

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Michael Jackson on Wednesday Day (London
Weekend); Joan Bakewell on Life At Stoke
(BBC); Jonathan Sumption reviews James
By Arthur Koestler; John Perival on Feast
(Oval House); concert notices by Max
Harrison and Paul Griffiths

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against Leeward Islands; Football: Enforced
changes in England and Scotland teams

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tutions; FMC looking at the problems;
Money markets: yields curve says seasons
Business feature: Michael Hornby suggests
that an agreement on an EEC fisheries policy
may not be very far off

Hugh Stephenson: Mr Healey's brand of
monetarism

Business management: Sydney Paulden on
the United Kingdom Energy Authority's
"private" staff airline that is saving time
and money

Business Diary: Impotence in Spain with
EEC delays over its membership

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25 Years Ago

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Wills

ME NEWS

Test plan power to back deal

Stephen Thomas, shop workers' shop are preparing a mass demonstration to hold a productivity deal giving £11 a week. Men from Yorkshire power plan the protest outside the Electricity Council in Millbank when national negotiators meet on March 1.

Power workers' shop on Saturday endorsed a union leaders' rejection of a productivity deal of £11 a week. They are seeking an amount as surface workers are getting in payments.

Mr. Biggin, secretary of negotiators, said last night the offer would be for a settlement. A revised shift payments and night shift pay being studied.

Some of the forthright Mr. Frank Chapple, secretary of the union, the indications the official negotiators are their utmost to avoid. They are recommending Government's 10 per cent and are deciding to find out whether money for 10 workers involved. A movement is pledged to the middle of next year the annual settlement. Mr. Chapple said last night that they would be able to demonstrate that they could easily much of Britain.

Mr. Hancox, senior union shop steward, said last night that they would be able to demonstrate that they could easily much of Britain.

A productivity deal in which the work force power workers get an 10 a week in bonuses, said the men were at the miners were more than that "when demonstrate that our record is second to

ts Act

h 250 demonstrators through London to mark the first anniversary of the arrest under the Criminal Justice Act of Mr. John Campbell, a freelance of Mr. Crispin Aubrey, all of the accused, at a bail, is expected to be in the autumn.

after blast sholder

A fire broke out after a gas boiler in a London yesterday. 150 firemen and 24 were sent to the fire in Bell Green, Sydenham.

for more women in engineering

Stephen Warman, engineering profession is because the most women are not interested in it, the Institution of Engineers a memorandum to a inquiry issued for greater efforts education to improve status in order to more young people the profession.

ence to the Finistion of inquiry into the ng profession, the in-

re married quarters in es remain empty

than 15,000 Forces' quarters are vacant, figures have disclosed. For January have ayed, but the latest for last July show Army houses, 5,400 AF and 1,900 for the avy, an increase of at the 1976 returns. indications that the accelerating.

of the RAF Sir nery, Chief of the Staff, has called for an's pay to be re- full comparability

vel agents say figures complaints misleading

Reporters agents have com- hat the Office of Fair (OFT) presented a picture of the complaints made ten last year. number of complaints tween last April and left by 42 per cent with the same period according to the in of British Travel ABTA). During the id complaints about angements and facility more than half. survey last Tuesday



Part of a 178ft-long mural near Battersea Bridge, London, under the direction of Brian Barnes, a community artist, and dedicated by Sir Hugh Casson yesterday.

Punish child pornography parents, teachers say

By a Staff Reporter Parents whose children take part in pornographic activities should be prosecuted, the National Association of Head Teachers says in evidence to the Home Office Committee on Obscenity and Film Censorship. The association, with 21,000 members in primary and secondary schools, calls for all legislation on pornography to be consolidated into a single, stricter law.

Besides making parents responsible for their children being used in pornography, the new law would make it illegal to display or sell violent or obscene material to young people. The need to prove a tendency to deprave or corrupt, as demanded by the Obscene Publications Act, should not be required when dealing with

young people under 17, the association says.

Pregnancies among school girls are increasing and occurring at a younger age; many teachers believe the increase in pornography can be blamed, the association says. It also believes the portrayal of violence on television and in children's literature is partly responsible for the growth in actual violence.

"The number of school pupils who 'follow the trend' and identify themselves with a particular football team or rock group is so obviously imitative that we conclude, albeit sub- jectively, that the cumulative effect and growth can be attributed to the effects of the mass media."

Church and sexual ethics, page 16

Parents 'should have no say in school curricula'

By a Staff Reporter Control of a school curriculum should not be in the hands of parents or the local community, Mrs Williams, Secretary of State for Education and Science, says in an interview published today in the journal of the Assistant Masters Association.

She also suggests that there may be a case for compulsorily retiring teachers who have become incompetent through illness, and repeats that religious education should be a legal obligation on schools.

Referring to the recommendation from the Taylor committee on the management of schools that parental and community interests should be better represented, Mrs Williams said she agreed, if that meant they should be consulted more.

"If what is meant is control of the curriculum in the school by these interests, then I must say I would be very dubious."

She said she could envisage teachers being made to retire

who had not done so voluntarily though they could no longer do the job properly because of illness. Much would depend on their employers, the local education authority.

The point about having religion in the curriculum was that civilized youngsters needed to know something about what had been one of the most powerful instincts of man, Mrs Williams said.

Minister criticized Mrs Williams was criticised yesterday for her failure to set up a working party to look into proposals for a new 17-plus examination (the Press Association reports).

The Standing Conference of Regional Examining Boards, which represents Certificate of Secondary Education examination boards in England, Wales, and Northern Ireland, said that her failure to honour her promises over the proposed Certificate of Extended Education was depriving many young people of the opportunity to use their sixth year at school purposefully.

'Many excluded' by curb in home loans Bill

By Our Planning Reporter

The Government's Bill to provide grants to first-time home buyers will exclude many people in inner cities whom it is particularly intended to help, according to a memorandum sent to MPs by Shelter. The Home Purchase Assistance Bill comes up for second reading in the Commons today.

Shelter objects to assistance being restricted to those buying homes with loans from specified institutions and on certain terms. Broadly, those are building societies, local authorities, trustee savings banks certified before 1969, some other banks, discount houses and insurance companies and the Post Office.

A study of inner Birmingham is said to have shown that a fifth of all buyers had loans of less than five years from the main clearing banks, which would not qualify. A tenth had mortgages from Asian banks, which are also excluded.

Ministers accused of giving 'nod' to Scotland Bill's wreckers

By George Clark Political Correspondent

It would be entirely wrong for the House of Commons to give the Scotland Bill a third reading on Wednesday unless it was clear that there was overwhelming support for it. Mr. Francis Pym, opposition spokesman on devolution, said yesterday.

Reports from Scotland indicate that leading members of the Labour Party there are just as angry as the Scottish nationalists over the refusal of about 65 Labour backbenchers last Wednesday to support the move to take out of the Bill the requirement that 40 per cent of the Scottish electorate must vote "Yes" in the referendum before a Scottish assembly can be set up.

Both parties harbour a suspicion that the Government will not worry too much if the Bill does founder. Mr. Gordon Wilson, MP for Dundee, East, and SNP spokesman on devolution, said at Monro on Saturday that he was convinced the many Cabinet ministers had privately given the anti-devolutionists in the Labour Party "the nod" to try their worst.

He accused the Government of stringing the Scottish people along for the past 18 months. Without an effective three-line whip there had been little to stop those anti-devolutionist MPs, who knew little and cared less about Scotland, from continuing to back the 40 per cent proviso.

No matter what happened in the third reading debate on Wednesday, Mr. Wilson said, the Labour Party would be forever branded as the party that sold Scotland down the river.

It was precisely the same considerations which led members of the Labour Party in Scotland to complain about "Government betrayal" and there will be strong pressure through the party organization to persuade Mr. Callaghan to

make Wednesday's vote one of confidence.

Mr. Denis Skinner, MP for Bolsover and a leading member of the Tribune Group, made a well argued case for Labour backbenchers, whatever their misgivings, to vote for the Bill on third reading. He warned them that the Government might be forced into a general election at a time not of Mr. Callaghan's choosing.

Mr. Douglas Henderson, Scottish nationalist MP for Aberdeen, East, said at Peterhead on Saturday that a hard core of anti-Scottish opinion in the Commons was determined to block any transfer of power to Scotland. "No trick is too dirty for them to stoop to," he said.

Mr. Henderson said it was not for the SNP to pull the Government's chestnuts out of the fire, and the party would consider today whether it was in Scotland's interest for the Bill, as it now stood, to be given a third reading.

In their mood of fury last Wednesday night, when the Government had again been defeated, some Scottish nationalists were declaring that they would vote against the "emasculated" Bill. But today in Glasgow, when the party executive meets the 11 Scottish nationalist MPs, it is expected that the decision will be to vote for the Bill. That would mean that its fate will depend on the decision of the Labour rebels, and if the Bill is defeated the blame will be heaped on them.

Mr. Pym said yesterday that the 40 per cent condition for the referendum was a tough hurdle but it was realistic if all that had been said about Scottish opinion was true. "It was a target achieved in the United Kingdom vote in the EEC referendum, and if in Scotland it is almost reached, but not quite, then the House of Commons would still have power to proceed with the Bill if it wished."

Mr. Pym said yesterday that only the Conservative Party now had a viable policy on devolution.

Mr. Pym said an all-party conference should be summoned to discuss and define the workable options. He reviewed the four options which he described in a speech in Edinburgh as reported in *The Times* on February 7.

Mr. Richard Wainwright, Liberal MP for Cotnam Valley, who voted against the Government last Wednesday, speaking at a "Campaign for the North" meeting in Hebden Bridge, West Yorkshire, on Saturday, pointed out that MPs from the north of England had proved to be a powerful factor in the transformation and possible destruction of the Scotland Bill.

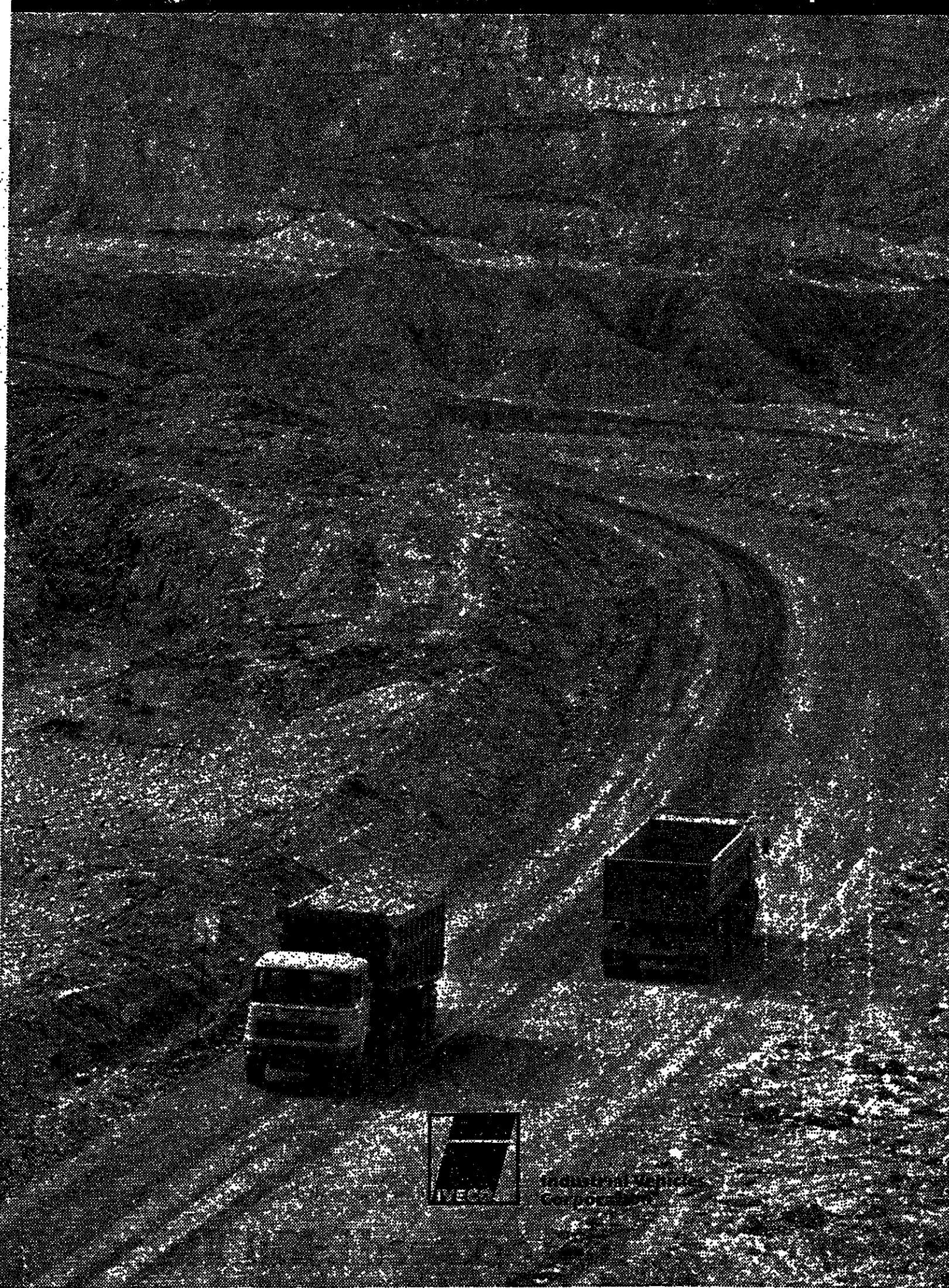
The MPs objected to the over-taxing of low-paid northern workers to help to give Scotland grants far in excess of amounts received between the Trent and the Tweed. Mr. Wainwright gave the comparative figures for Government spending a year in Scotland and in the Yorkshire and Humberside Region in 1973-74. (Yorkshire figures in parentheses): industry and employment, £46 (£19); housing, £61 (£34); education and the arts, £90 (£78); health and personal social services, £75 (£51).

That was a gulf, he said, created largely by nationalist levelling, which would become a chasm if there was an Edinburgh Parliament to screw huge block grants out of Whitehall, by the voting pressure which the new parliament would possess.

"How can Leeds MPs, for example, remain silent and inactive faced with the threat of families struck in old Leeds back-to-back houses being taxed to subsidize new homes for households in Glasgow, who are already allowed low rents and high subsidies?" Mr. Wainwright asked.

A truck working on a construction site. A truck crossing a continent. A bus carrying tourists, or workers, or schoolchildren. Vehicles named Fiat, OM, Lancia, Unic, Magirus-Deutz. This is the world of Iveco.

Iveco: a world of experience.



Police powers inquiry asks for evidence

By Marcel Berlins The Royal Commission on Criminal Procedure, under the chairmanship of Professor Sir Cyril Phillips, is seeking for written evidence. It is reviewing the extent of police powers in investigating crime, the rights of suspects and those accused, and the procedure by which people are brought to trial.

Recently Mr. Rees, Home Secretary, said such a survey had not been made before, and some parts of the process had not been examined by a comparable body for more than fifty years.

Under its terms of reference, the commission must consider both the interests of the community in bringing offenders to justice and the rights and liberties of people suspected or accused of crimes.

In appealing for evidence, the commission emphasizes it can not intervene in individual cases but evidence on matters pointing to the need for general reform would be welcomed. Written evidence should be addressed to The Royal Commission on Legal Procedure, 8, Cleveland Row, London, SW1.

Vanishing point

A barometer which had been hanging in Holy Trinity Church, Hull, for the past 211 years has been stolen. Shaped like an arrow, it is 3 ft 6 in long.

Politicians urged by Mr Powell to face reality or 'hold their peace'

Folly to promise end of immigration 'without a reduction by positive outflow'

Mrs Freda Cocks, Lord Mayor

which they belong by origin, sentiment and still preponderant by legal citizenship. That policy is a policy for re-emigration and resettlement of the New Commonwealth population on a sufficient scale to see that its total size at the end of the century shall be at least larger than now and shall at the same time be still diminishing.

A high-contrast, black and white photograph of a Delta airplane in flight, viewed from a low angle. The word "DELTA" is visible on the tail and the wing. The image is grainy and has a high-contrast, almost stencil-like quality.

The Lockheed L-1011 TriStar.

Social Services, Feb 14
The number of soldiers who bought themselves out of the Army in each month in 1976 was as follows: Jan. 197; Feb. 197; March, 349; April, 453; May, 329; June, 329; July, 474; Aug. 474; Sept. 435; Oct. 342; Nov. 474; Dec. 415.

Defence, Feb 10
Supplementary benefit: It is estimated that in December, 1976, there were approximately 2,753 soldiers dependent on supplementary benefit.

Social Services, Feb 7
Social security fraud: On the basis of the first 12 months of the 1976-77 financial year, which ended in February, 1978, prosecutions for social security fraud on the basis of false statements made to the Social Security and the Department of Employment increased by 34 per cent overall compared with 1976, from 13,968 to 17,555.

Social Services, Feb 7
University education: In January, 1978, the number of students aged three and 13.9 per cent of

those aged four were in nursery schools and classrooms.

Education and Science, Feb 8
EKC production: The latest percentage figures on self-sufficiency in foodstuffs for 1976 are as follows: Butter, 107; Cheese, 101; Skimmed milk powder, 109; Condensed milk, 147; Whole milk, 100; Puffed cornmeal, 104; Eggs, 100; Cereals, 97; Malt and lamb, 64. The figures represent the percentage that home production forms of the total requirement.

Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, Feb 9
Prisoners: The average daily prison population in 1976 was 36,377, 38,328, 36,377, 34,567, 1975, 38,820; 1976, 41,443; 1977, 41,600 (provisional estimate).

Home Department, Feb 14
Police composition: The number of officers from the ethnic minorities serving in the Metropolitan Police in 1976 was as follows: 1965, 3; 1968, 4; 1970, 8; 1971, 11; 1972, 30; 1973, 36; 1974, 30; 1975, 32; 1976, 32; 1977, 32.

Home Department, Feb 14

ST EUROPE

Test poll points to an election victory for French left

Provided it can reach agreement

French election campaigns officially at mid-February. Although the parties in campaigning flat out the dissolution of the Assembly before arguments have been momentum since the first ballot that the left recognizes the campaign proper. The left will promote morning when handings provided in the candidates used from then on, propaganda will also cascade through letter as candidates take of the first paper, and distribution service, that is, to those who secure 5 per cent of the vote. Political broadcasts are limited strictly worked tables. A total of 100 hours allowed from week until the end of the campaign and for 100 hours until the end of the campaign. There will be no slots available party outside the main upings which puts up 5 candidates.

test Louis Harris poll

in L'Express shows that the left is still firmly in front with 51 per cent against 45 per cent for the government coalition. Ecologists and the small groups make up the other 4 per cent.

However, the poll found that if the Communists and Socialists fail to reach an electoral agreement between the first and second rounds then the government coalition would be easy winners. Given the agreement, the left could expect to win 237 seats against 234 for the coalition. Without an agreement the coalition would take 300 seats against 146 for the different parties of the left.

This finding underlines the main political argument that has continued through the weekend between the Communists and Socialists. M. François Mitterrand, the Socialist leader, at Tarbes last night repeated his promise that his candidates would withdraw in any constituency where the Communists had more votes. But there was no sign that M. Georges Marchais, the Communist leader, was in any way prepared to reciprocate. Speaking at a big rally in Bordeaux yesterday he again called on the Socialists to start negotiations on the common programme and avoided all reference to an electoral pact.

M. Jacques Chirac, the Gaullist leader, said in an interview with Agence France-Press

today that his party would be the strongest of the coalition after the election and that it would then play its role of "control of government action." He attacked the formation of a list of non-Gaullist coalition candidates as "a pite, reduced by cooking and, when it comes out of the oven, it always weighs less than what was put in in the first place."

According to the poll in L'Express the Gaullists would win 124 seats against 110 by the other coalition candidates if the left made an electoral pact. If there were no pact, the Gaullists would win 154 and the other coalition parties, 146.

M. Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber, the leader of the Radical-Socialists—one of the non-Gaullist coalition parties—said last night that the Government should seek to increase the basic minimum wage to 2,400 francs (£255) a month as a priority. This is the same figure as that put forward by both the Communists and the Socialists.

While the main parties are sending their leaders out electioneering all over the country the extreme right-wing Parti des Forces Nouvelles has decided to conduct its campaign by telephone. Between now and polling day the party intends to call up 50,000 voters in Paris, Strasbourg, Marseille, Rennes and Toulon and talk to them about their programme. They estimate that this is the cheapest way of reaching the voters.

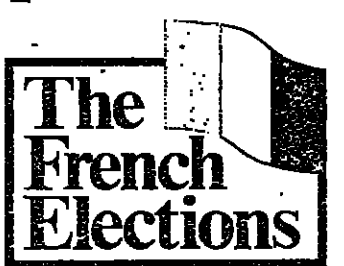
Barre promises to put Lyons back on the political map

Charles Hargrove

Feb 19

the second largest city in France, which failed only by a few votes to become the capital, is proud, prosperous, and looking ahead and ing, with respect for its past. But it cuts little or no national political life.

mond Barre, the Prime Minister, is standing for election in the fourth round of the city, to put Lyons back on the map, and rid it of its frustration. One serious drawback of the Lyonsais: he is not of them and they like him. The French "chouchou" candidate, M. Barre, makes a more than Lyonsais. And as he is a letter to the city, he is a letter to the Lyonsais. "There is a Lyonsais in every Lyonsais," he says. "There is a Lyonsais in every Lyonsais." He is a Lyonsais. He is a Lyonsais. He is a Lyonsais.



politics" seem almost made to measure for Lyons. Since November, when he was officially adopted as a candidate for the governing majority at Les Brotteaux, the residential area on the east side of the Rhône, he has conducted a deliberately low-key campaign. Every Friday, he flies down from Paris and spends the whole day working in the constituency, receiving delegations of shopkeepers, tradesmen and members of local associations dealing with local problems, hearing grievances and receiving petitions with infinite patience.

When in Lyons, he also leaves all prime ministerial pomp behind and walks about the streets like any bourgeois of the city, shaking hands, dropping in to cafés, or holding meetings in backrooms with a dozen or

more people who wish to put questions to him.

He has so well adapted himself to the temperament of his adopted city, that M. André Vianes, his Socialist challenger, accuses him of overdoing it.

M. Vianes, a young university lecturer in economics, tries to make his mark with a pungent, aggressive style of campaigning, calling the Prime Minister a liar, and challenging him to public debate. But he was turned down fairly.

All that he and the Communist candidate can hope for is to force M. Barre into a second, run-off ballot, instead of being elected outright in the first.

But the fourth district of Lyons is no Government preserve. The middle class residential area of Les Brotteaux is bordered by the working class areas of Montchat and Bellecombe, where the left has solid positions.

M. Barre tells his constituents: "To have the confidence of Lyons is to have the confidence of deep France. That is why I came to stand here, and if it does not have confidence in me, I shall go back to my studies."

It is the kind of language Lyons understands and appreciates.

ected subversives exiled to remote regions

ger over Italian banishments

er Nichols

Feb 19

From Britain, France and European countries sought by opponents of the Rome use a form of internal inst. suspected subver-

st extreme left-winger this measure is an. Signor Roberto aged 26, who was sent away to the tiny island of Sicily where he will next two years under

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De Gaulle refused to meet his successor

From Our Own Correspondent

Paris, Feb 19

General de Gaulle was so upset when Georges Pompidou said he was prepared to stand for the French presidency that he resolved never to see him again, according to a new book by the general's aide-de-camp at the time, Colonel Jean d'Escrienne.

M. Pompidou, who had been replaced as Prime Minister by the general after the elections of June, 1968, had generally been regarded as the chosen successor for the presidency.

It was while on a semi-official trip to Rome in January 1969, that he said during a press conference that he would be prepared to stand as a candidate if General de Gaulle retired before his term of office was due to end.

In his book, *De Gaulle, de l'ain et de près*, Colonel d'Escrienne says that General de Gaulle refused to accept M. Pompidou's explanation of his remarks as having been tricked out of him by journalists.

The book says that although the general recognized that M. Pompidou was the only man for the job, he believed he had made his candidature known far too soon. As a result, he believed his own referendum on Senate and regional reform in April 1969 was lost, forcing him to resign.

According to Colonel d'Escrienne, the general said he had made M. Pompidou who indeed had given long and faithful service. He added: "General de Gaulle and Georges Pompidou will never meet again, neither at Colombey (General de Gaulle's home) nor anywhere else. If he sees me one day, it will be on my deathbed."

In fact, M. Pompidou never did see the general again, although he was among the first to pay homage before his coffin the day after his death. The colonel's book, his second in a series, describes in some detail the daily routine in the Elysée Palace, as well as official journeys abroad.



A bemused sloth taken from his tree at Zurich Zoo so that the public could get a better look at him.

Arrest of rail saboteur claimed

Baden Badea, Feb 19.—The

Public Prosecutor's Office announced today the arrest of a 50-year-old German believed to be the "Monsieur X" who carried out a sabotage campaign for two years against the German railway.

The man, who was not identified, was arrested on Friday at his home in Freiburg, and a great deal of evidence was seized there, the police said.

From October, 1975, to October, 1977, a man who signed himself Monsieur X carried out nine acts of sabotage on railway lines and equipment in an effort to extort 200,000 marks (£50,000) from the railway. The police said the suspect would not be named until forensic experts finished studying some of the material seized at his home.—UPI and AP.

Neo-fascist demonstrator shot in clash with police

Vicenza, Italy, Feb 19.—A

young, right-wing demonstrator was shot and wounded during clashes between armed neo-fascists and the police here last night. At least 12 people were arrested as the police broke up a demonstration by about 200 members of the neo-fascist Italian Social Movement (MSI).

MSI members were said to have produced pistols from underneath flags they were carrying and fired on the police. One policeman needed hospital treatment after being beaten with a metal bar in the clashes that followed.

In Milan, police made eight arrests during disturbances after a left-wing student demonstration.

Meanwhile, figures released by the Interior Ministry in Rome showed that terrorist

Victims of Salazar camp buried in Lisbon

From Jose Shercliffe

Lisbon, Feb 19

Portugal gave a national funeral this weekend to the 32 political prisoners who died in the concentration camp of Tarrafal, Cape Verde Islands, under the Salazar regime.

Tens of thousands of mourners followed the urns with ashes in a three-hour procession under pouring rain through the heart of Lisbon to the Alto Sao Joao cemetery. There they were laid in a black marble mausoleum specially built for them.

The ashes had been flown to Lisbon last week from the former Portuguese colony with the help of the now independent Cape Verde Government.

Before the funeral, thousands including Dr. Soares, the Prime Minister, and the families of the victims, had filed before the urns as they lay in state, each covered with the Portuguese national flag and banked with flowers.

One of the survivors of the camp, Senhor Joao Borba, who had spent more than 16 years there, said in his funeral oration, that it was "just that all Portuguese should be able to pay homage in their own country to those victims that Salazarist fascism cast into an unhealthy African climate in order to liquidate them."

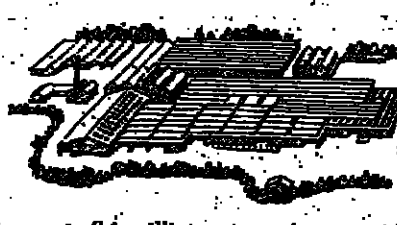
The concentration camp on the arid Santiago island in the archipelago was officially closed to political prisoners in 1954.

Paris blast toll may be higher

Paris, Feb 19.—The police believe there may be five more bodies in the rubble of buildings shattered by a series of gas explosions in western Paris on Friday.

The buildings are so damaged that a thorough search cannot be carried out for fear that they collapse on the rescue workers. Five people are known to have died in the blasts.

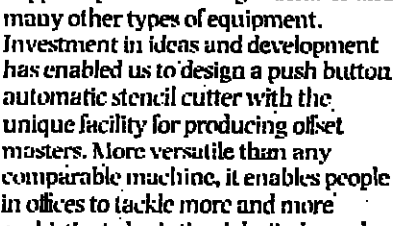
Who says that British Industry isn't investing in progress?



£4 million expansion for Roneo Vickers

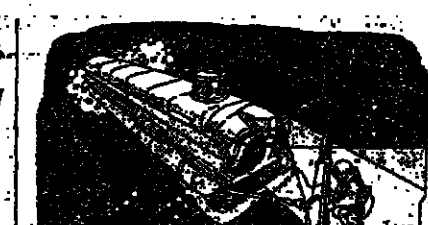
Last year Roneo Vickers sold office equipment worth over £100 million to over 100 countries. Now we are building a new £4 million factory for the Group at Romford to meet a growth in demand for stencil duplicators and supplies, postal franking machines and many other types of equipment.

Investment in ideas and development has enabled us to design a push button automatic stencil cutter with the unique facility for producing offset masters. More versatile than any comparable machine, it enables people in offices to tackle more and more sophisticated printing jobs 'in house'.



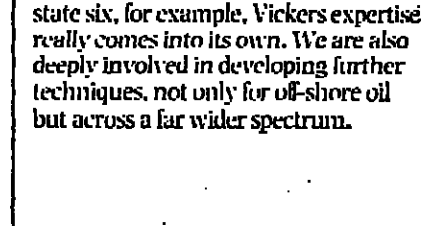
Vickers develop world markets for medical equipment

The vital contribution that Vickers Medical Engineering makes in lifesaving infant care and other medical fields, is healthy for exports too. From portable incubators for Colombia to advanced hyperbaric equipment for Russia, we are winning new markets throughout the world with our skill, resources and advanced technology.



Vickers increase their lead in off-shore engineering.

Vickers are amongst the world leaders in submersibles and support craft for off-shore engineering. When conditions are tough, in what mariners term sea state six, for example, Vickers expertise really comes into its own. We are also deeply involved in developing further techniques, not only for off-shore oil but across a far wider spectrum.



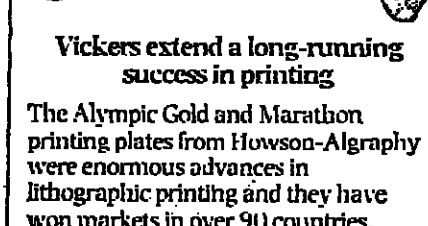
Vickers launch £4 million programme for Michell Bearings

White metal bearings continue to contribute to progress in many engineering fields. We are accelerating the rate of progress with a new £4 million development programme at the Newcastle plant of Michell Bearings.



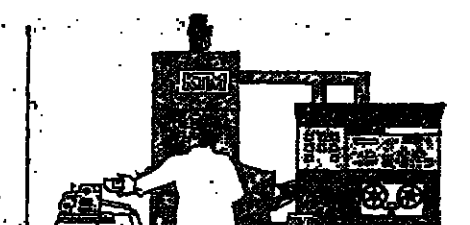
Vickers extend a long-running success in printing

The Olympic Gold and Marathon printing presses from Howson-Algraphy were enormous advances in lithographic printing and they have won markets in over 90 countries. Now we are investing in still more technically advanced production equipment and research facilities at Leeds—ready for the next step forward.



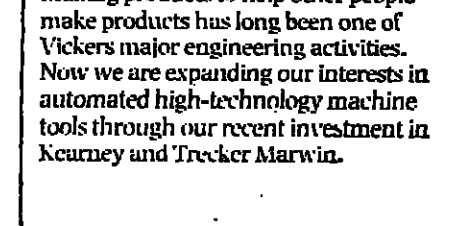
Vickers improve nuclear production facilities

Our leadership in producing loops and test rigs in the U.K. for nuclear research in many parts of the world is playing a vital part in nuclear development programmes. We have also expanded our nuclear production facilities overseas with another million square feet of factory floor space in Canada, producing large specialist components used in nuclear stations like the one illustrated here.



Vickers put new power into automated machine tools

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Vickers expand their interest in the bottling industry

The supply of bottling plant for beer, soft drinks and milk is another field where potential demand continues to be high. We are carrying out advanced new projects in complete bottle handling and filling, and are investing in still more progress through our Vickers-Dawson Division.



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Saharans warn Spaniards to fish in war zone

erry Debelius

Feb 19

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Polisario (Spain's Front) said Spain's eries agreement with a "provocation"

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General Franco holiday home wrecked by fire

From Our Correspondent

Madrid, Feb 19

General Franco's palatial summer home in north-western Spain, El Pazo de Meiras, was wrecked by fire last night.

The local authorities said no evidence of sabotage had been found, but the possibility could not be ruled out. It was more probable, however, that the fire had begun as the result of a short-circuit. No one was hurt.

The huge palace, which was owned by the Coruina provincial government during the years when General Franco used it as his holiday home, was given to his widow, Señora Carmen Franco, immediately after her husband's death.

Soldiers and members of the Civil Guard joined firemen in fighting the blaze and saving what they could of the priceless art treasures which were kept in the palace. By midday today, when the fire was put out, one large wing of the building was a smouldering ruin.

The fire broke out in the morning and spread rapidly, destroying the main part of the palace. The fire was put out by firemen and soldiers.

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OVERSEAS

Bishop Muzorewa says blacks and whites must be prepared to die for new Rhodesian regime

From a Correspondent
Salisbury, Feb 19

Bishop Abel Muzorewa, the leader of the United African National Council, said in a statement here that blacks and whites must be prepared to die for a new government resulting from the internal settlement talks.

Bishop Muzorewa, with Mr Ian Smith, the Prime Minister, is a key figure in the talks which resume tomorrow after the weekend recess. Last week an agreement was reached in principle between the four parties taking part to set up an interim government leading to majority rule in Rhodesia.

The bishop said the greatest challenge after a political settlement would be in reconciliation. "This is the spirit which makes two combatants shake hands after a bitter fight."

He said the country would reach a situation where all its

people would have to stand shoulder to shoulder "to fight against all enemies of Zimbabwe", and these would be black and white.

Some would oppose the new state because their friends, cousins, race or tribe would not be in power, or because they themselves would not be in power.

This was seen in Salisbury as a reference to the Zambian leader, President Kaunda, whose wife is related to one of the Rhodesian Patriotic Front guerrilla leaders, Mr Joshua Nkomo, and also a reference to Mr Nkomo himself and his co-leader of the Front, Mr Robert Mugabe.

Maputo, Feb 19.—Mr Joaquim

Chissano, the Mozambique Foreign Minister, said yesterday that Mozambique would not accept the Rhodesian internal settlement reached in Salisbury. He was speaking shortly before leaving for Tripoli to attend a meeting of the Organization of African Unity liberation committee.

"We think it is not a solution," he said. "On the contrary, it is an exercise aimed at blocking the real solution." The internal settlement would allow the minority to maintain power and "if they maintain power they maintain privileges."

Sithole welcome: The Rev Ndabandani Sithole, one of the moderate black Rhodesian leaders, said on his arrival in London at the weekend that Mr Nkomo's claim that he had "sold out Africa" was "a blatant lie". Mr Sithole will have talks with Dr David Owen, the Foreign Secretary, tomorrow.

South Africa angered by jailing of 'adventurer'

From Eric Marsden
Johannesburg, Feb 19

The South African Government is making urgent representations to Botswana over a 15-year jail sentence passed on Bernard Beyileveld, a former soldier, who was arrested in Francistown last October while on a train bound for Rhodesia.

He was carrying application forms to join the Selous Scouts and was found guilty last week on charges of "manifesting the intention of assisting persons threatening the security of Botswana."

Officials here who had expected Mr Beyileveld to be acquitted, were surprised by the severity of the sentence. The incident is understood to have embarrassed the Botswana Government, but it is pointed out that the judge passed the minimum sentence laid down by the law and has no power to suspend the sentence.

Mr R. F. Borcha, South Africa's Foreign Minister, confirmed yesterday that Botswana was being approached.

Other government sources indicated that an appeal might be made to Sir Seretse Khama, Botswana's President, to release and deport Mr Beyileveld.

Mr Beyileveld, aged 22, who is regarded by officials here as a "silly young adventurer", had just been discharged from the South African forces and was wearing his old army uniform when he was arrested. He was charged under special security legislation passed last year after border clashes between Rhodesia and Botswana.

Mr Justice J. B. Edwards rejected the accused's claim that he was unaware of the activities of the Selous Scouts and their abduction of Botswana citizens.



Hostages seized in Cyprus by the Arab gunmen who killed Mr Sibai are herded into a minibus outside a Nicosia hotel before being flown to Djibouti.

Revenge cries at Cairo funeral

From David Watts
Cairo, Feb 19

Thousands of mourners, some of them shouting anti-Palestinian slogans and calling for revenge, packed central Cairo today for the funeral of Mr Youssef Sibai, editor-in-chief of the semi-official daily newspaper Al-Ahram, who was assassinated in Cyprus yesterday.

Youths shouted: "Sinai, only Sinai, no Palestine after today" and "down with the Palestinian traitors" as the coffin was carried on a black gun carriage drawn by six black horses through the capital for burial at the Shakhass Mosque. Among the mourners

was Mr Said Kamal, senior Cairo representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Mr Sibai, who was in Nicosia for a meeting of the Cairo-based Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization, of which he was secretary-general, was shot dead in the Hilton hotel by two gunmen, believed to be a Kuwaiti and an Iraqi. The men seized 12 hostages and hijacked a Cyprus Airways DC8.

Mr Sibai, a former Minister of Culture, was also a successful novelist and his killing, the latest in a series of assassinations of Egyptian officials, has shocked Egyptians.

The authoritative newspaper

Al Gomhuria accused the Black September organization of the killing, with the collusion of Libya and Iraq. Other observers thought it more likely that the murder was the work of the newly emerged November 19 Commando, which has claimed responsibility for some assassinations on the West Bank. Mr Salem, the Prime Minister, said at the funeral that the killing would not pass without retribution.

Jerusalem: Mr Begin, the Israeli Prime Minister, has sent his condolences to the Egyptian family. He said in his message that the attack was "a new warning as to the true nature of terrorists".—AP

President ready for tough action on coal

From Patrick Brogan
Washington, Feb 19

Negotiations between coal owners and the miners who have been on strike for 75 days broke down yesterday. The union then rejected an offer said to be a considerable advance on one rejected earlier in the week.

President Carter is contemplating "drastic action" through his use in New Hampshire, yesterday. He gathered his advisers at the White House this afternoon to choose between three courses of action if hope for a negotiated settlement is definitely abandoned.

He can invoke the Taft-Hartley Act, a piece of union legislation passed in the 1940s, which gives the President authority to order strike back to work for 80 days while negotiations are carried on. Many observers believe that the miners would defy this.

Second, Mr Carter could ask Congress for authority to seize the mines, meaning that it Administration would arbitrarily decide on wages, conditions of work and profit levels.

Third, with congressional approval, he could appoint an arbitrator whose ruling would be legally binding.

Any one of these actions could lead to regional negotiations and some regions might settle more easily than others.

By coincidence, Mr Tony Boyle, former President of the United Mine-Workers, was convicted yesterday for the second time of arranging the 1966 murder of a rival in the union, Mr Jack Yablonski, his wife and their daughter. An earlier conviction was overturned on technicality.

Police think strangler may be team

Los Angeles, Feb 19.—The police believe that the Hillside Strangler's latest victim knew the man who killed her and ran her naked body, locked in her own car, into a ravine north of Los Angeles last Friday.

Cindy Lee Hudspeth, aged 20, an office clerk who wanted to be an actress, was the thirteenth victim of the killer who has frightened Los Angeles for four months. Unlike many of the victims, she was not sexually assaulted.

The killing reinforced the police theory that the strangler might be two men working as a team. The killer who dumped Miss Hudspeth's body in her car, they said, would have needed an accomplice to drive him out of the deserted Angeles National Forest where the body was found.

The police are concentrating on interviewing acquaintances of Miss Hudspeth because of the last words she was heard to speak before she disappeared on Thursday afternoon.

Mrs Betty Joseph, a neighbour, said she overheard Miss Hudspeth say she entered her apartment: "What are you doing here?"

Mrs Joseph told reporters: "She didn't sound that disturbed. She just sounded surprised and she repeated it like somebody she hadn't seen for a long time."—Reuter.

Carter threat to retaliate for any new oil embargo

Bangor, Maine, Feb. 19.—President Carter said at the weekend that he would retaliate with a total trade embargo against any country which stopped its shipments of oil to the United States.

"If another nation declares an oil embargo against us, I would declare a total embargo against them—not ship them any food, weapons or spare parts for those weapons."

Mr Carter, on a two-day tour of New England, had been asked what he would do should there be a repetition of the 1973 Saudi Arabian oil boycott.

He said that the United States was now better able to withstand an oil embargo than five years ago.

Not all big oil exporters were Arab states, Britain was selling oil from the North Sea and the United States itself had reserves for last nine to 10 months.

Mr Carter also defended his decision to sell F5E jet fighters to Egypt, arguing that without United States arms aid the Egyptians might be over-run by the Libyans or even Ethiopia.

In Nashua, New Hampshire, President Carter was defending his policies on the Middle East and the Panama Canal. He was given an enthusiastic welcome from high school students, but the Manchester newspaper, Union State Leader, accused him of lying about the Panama Canal.

The newspaper also published a poll in which 4,942 of local people asked, opposed the President's plans to turn over the canal to Panama at the end of the century and only 109 supported it.

Speaking to more than 1,500 students, the President said that ratification of the proposed canal treaties by the Senate would be an act of patriotism and courage. The students cheered for several minutes.

One question repeatedly put to the President was whether his proposed sale of F5E jet fighters to Egypt would complicate Middle East diplomacy and appear to pressure for Israeli concessions.

When it came up again yesterday, the President replied: "I do not think there is any likelihood at all of a war between Egypt and Israel. They are well on the way towards peace."

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Israel accuses Mr Vance of hardening Egypt's stand

Washington, Feb 19.—Mr Begin, the Israeli Prime Minister, today accused Mr Cyrus Vance, the American Secretary of State, of hardening Egypt's stand in Middle East peace efforts by saying that Israeli settlements in Sinai should be dismantled.

"That statement should not have been made, because we are in the midst of negotiations," he told an American news conference.

During the interview, recorded in Jerusalem, Mr Begin said that Mr Vance's suggestion that Israel dismantle its Sinai settlements is in effect asking

Israel to make a desert and call it peace.

"We have different concepts about peace and therefore if such a statement is being made, I think it makes the stand of Egypt harder," he added.

He sharply criticized President Carter for linking the supply of warplanes to Israel with sales to Egypt and Saudi Arabia.

On the question of peace prospects, Mr Begin concluded: "There is a good prospect to continue negotiations. I do believe that we shall have an agreement and there will be peace."

34 accused of plotting Sadat overthrow

From Our Own Correspondent
Cairo, Feb 19

Thirty-four alleged communists have been committed for trial on charges of trying to overthrow the Egyptian Government by force, according to Major-General Abdul Halim Mahdoui, the military prosecutor-General.

He said they would be tried by the higher military court. They are said to have confessed to giving instructions to their members to sabotage factories and public institutions.

Kremlin denies Haldeman nuclear attack claims

Moscow, Feb 19.—The Soviet Union today officially denied claims by Mr R. Haldeman, security adviser, Mr William Rogers, former Secretary of State, and Mr Melvin Laird, then Defence Secretary.

The sharp Soviet reaction indicated serious concern over charges by President Nixon's former chief of staff. The statement accused American newspapers of creating a "propaganda hullabaloo".

Mr Haldeman, in his memoirs The Ends of Power, claims that the Soviet Union proposed to the United States in 1969 a joint "surgical" nuclear strike to wipe out Chinese nuclear installations. The claims have been denied by Dr Kissinger, then Mr Nixon's national security adviser, Mr William Rogers, former Secretary of State, and Mr Melvin Laird, then Defence Secretary.

The Soviet statement said the fact that such allegations came from a person serving a jail term for falsifying evidence, said that they had been refuted by persons who in 1969 held high posts in the United States Government "should exhaust the matter".

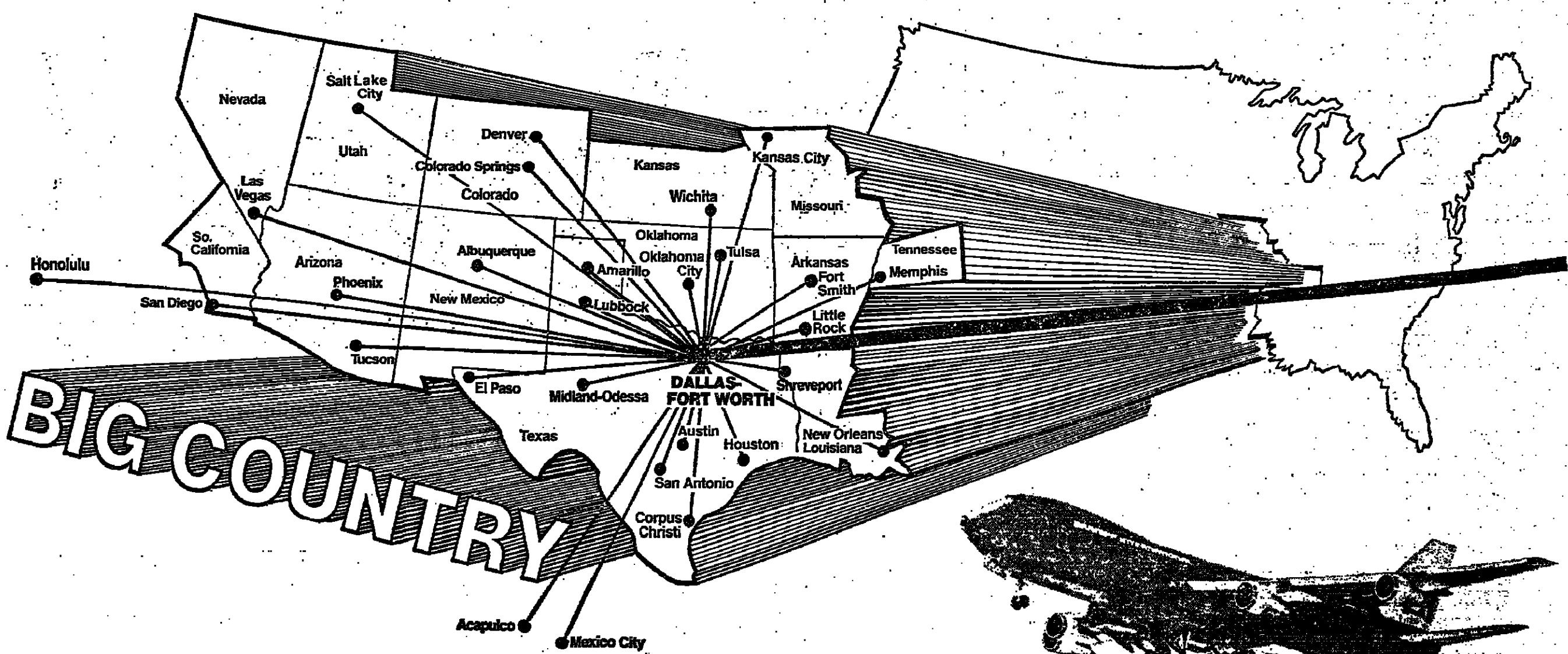
But the American press was concerned that the "propaganda hullabaloo" over the allegations.—AP.

On March 1st, a new Gateway opens up to America's Big Country.

DALLAS-FORT WORTH, TEXAS

BRANIFF'S BIG ORANGE

LEAVES 11:45 A.M. ARRIVES 11:45 A.M.



March 1st
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OVERSEAS

Confident Peking leaders abandon secrecy in summoning People's Congress to meet next Sunday

By Donavina
Feb 19

Fifth National People's Congress will open next Sunday in Peking, a sign of growing confidence in the policies being pursued by the leadership.

It had been assumed that the Congress would be held in a more formal atmosphere, but the leadership has decided to hold the Congress in a more relaxed atmosphere, with the leadership members being invited to the Congress in a more relaxed atmosphere.

There is thought to be widespread support in China for the post-Mao leadership's policies of reversing to academic standards in education, introducing profit incentives for industrial workers and playing down the ideal of "class struggle" which created so much disturbance from 1966 until the purge of Chiang Kai-shek's widow, and her so-called Gang of Four in October, 1976.

Nonetheless, frequent reports from the provinces and from Peking tell of difficulties in rooting out erstwhile supporters of the Gang of Four, and clearing up the havoc they are accused of having wrought.

The most recent manifestation of a return to orderly rule in Chinese economic enterprises are the renewed emphasis on meticulous accounting in factories, proper use of peasant labour in the countryside, and the granting of greater freedom to the private sector to market their private produce at economic prices.

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Six killed in riots as Iran city is ransacked

Teheran, Feb 19.—Rampaging crowds estimated at their thousands overwhelmed the police yesterday and virtually ransacked Tabriz, Iran's second largest city, in riots which left six people killed and 125 injured.

The rioters according to official reports were led by "Marxist-Muslim" elements. They started 135 fires throughout the city of 600,000 inhabitants, and attacked 73 banks, eight cinemas, four hotels and the Technological Institute. One of the cinemas was burnt as were 28 cars.

The police managed to prevent Europeans grouped in the city's two main hotels.

Travellers returning from Tabriz described the situation as chaotic and even insurrectionary, recalling violent demonstrations in Jom, south of Teheran, six weeks ago during which six people were killed and 60 injured.

Reports said that the trouble had broken out when demonstrators shouting anti-government slogans, and communist slogans marched into the streets, smashing shop windows and stoning cars. Fires burnt in Tabriz for several hours.

Agence France-Presse and Reuters.

Somalia asks for Arab aid to repel invasion

Cairo, Feb 19.—President Sadat today appealed to Arab states to come to Somalia's aid "as quickly as possible" to repel an Ethiopian invasion.

The appeal was contained in a message to Arab sovereigns and heads of state and delivered today to Mr Mahmoud Riad, the Secretary-General of the Arab League.

President Sadat's message said Somalia was "threatened with invasion and occupation by foreign forces supported by Cuban mercenaries and the Warsaw Pact states."

He said Somali towns and villages were the targets of "intensive air raids by Soviet planes piloted by Cubans and Israelis."

He added that the "aggression will not be limited to Somalia but will extend to the whole Arab world."

The message was transmitted immediately by the League to Arab League governments.

Tei Aviv: Ethiopia has expelled all Israelis from the country, Mr Yossi Sarid, a Labour Party MP, said on television here last night. He said this was a direct consequence of disclosures by Mr Moshe Dayan, the Israeli Foreign Minister, about Israeli military supplies to Ethiopia.

Magadishu: A group of 30 Somali students returned from the Soviet Union today and said they had been subjected to petty harassments since Somalia tore up a friendship treaty with Moscow last November.

"They tried to find any small reason for throwing us out, for sending us back home," a post-graduate who studied in Kiev, said.

Addis Ababa: Lieutenant Colonel Mengistu Haile Mariam, the Ethiopian Head of State, yesterday described calls for peace with Somalia as "subversive" and said there would never be a negotiated settlement in the Horn of Africa conflict while enemy troops were pitched on Ethiopian soil.

Lord Chalfont, page 14

Speaking at a graduation ceremony for Army, Air Force and naval cadets at Gunter Military Academy, 28 miles west of here, he said his country would not bow down to pressure even though more than 13 countries were involved in the war of encirclement against it.

Our Nairobi Correspondent writes: An American move to improve contacts with Ethiopia and to press the Ethiopian leaders to reduce their heavy military reliance on the Soviet Union and Cuba appears to have met with a courteous reception by Ethiopian leaders.

They told Mr David Aaron, President Carter's Deputy Assistant for National Security, that Ethiopia would not stop fighting until all Somali forces had been driven out of Ethiopian territory, but Colonel Mengistu repeated that Ethiopia would not cross into Somalia.

Colonel Fekede Gedle Giorgis, the Ethiopian Minister, said yesterday when passing through Nairobi on his way to attend the Organization of African Unity ministerial meeting in Tripoli, that peace would be assured once the Somalia forces withdrew from Ethiopia.

"We informed the Americans that peace in the area depends on Somalia alone," he added.

In Mogadishu, Somali officials said the Western Somali Liberation Front (WSLF), which is now being reinforced by regular Somali troops, had scored important successes after repulsing the latest Ethiopian offensive.

WSLF officials said their forces had turned back a fierce attack on the railway running north from Dire Dawa towards the Djibouti border and were now fighting only 12 miles from Dire Dawa.

Mr Narayan retires because of ill health

Delhi, Feb 19.—Mr Jayaprakash Narayan, one of India's most respected leaders, announced today his retirement from active public life because of poor health.

In a statement issued from his home city of Patna he said: "I have decided to sever my connection with all organizations and institutions with which I have been associated. This decision comes into immediate effect and I appeal to friends and colleagues not to attempt to dissuade me." He took the decision "in view of my present state of health."

Mr Narayan, who is 75, is suffering from a kidney ailment which developed when he was jailed by Mrs Indira Gandhi, the former Prime Minister, during emergency rule. He was arrested in June, 1975.

Mr Narayan is acknowledged to be the father of the ruling Janata Party but he did not formally join it.—UPI.

Richard Wigg writes from Delhi: The Janata Government has appointed Mr Justice Yeshwant Vishnu Chandrachud to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, thus upholding the principle of seniority twice broken by Mrs Gandhi's governments.

Mr Chandrachud, who is 57, will be sworn in by President Sanjiva Reddy on Wednesday.

The Janata Party in last year's election campaign criticized Mrs Gandhi for passing over the most senior judge in 1973 and again last year when she passed over Mr Justice H. R. Khanna, the only judge to uphold the right of people detained under the emergency to test before the court the legality of their detention. The majority of the Supreme Court judges, including Mr Chandrachud, found in favour of the state.

Prisoners of conscience

South Africa
Anthony Holiday

By Clifford Longley

In November, 1976 Anthony Holiday, a journalist, was sentenced to six years imprisonment under the South African Terrorism Act for promoting the aims of the Communist Party and the African National Congress between 1970 and 1972. His case is classic in its simplicity. Hardly any of the facts were in dispute, nor indeed was his honour.

Although he alleged that he had been very roughly treated when first arrested, at his trial he thanked some members of the South African security authorities by name for their kindness, and praised the warders at Pretoria Prison.

"It has given me fresh hope for the future of this country to find tolerance and humanity among ordinary, decent people," he said. He told the judge he had had a fair trial, and in return the judge applauded his courage and sensitivity. Mr Holiday admitted the main charges against him at the start, in order, he said, not to involve someone close to him.

He came to Britain in 1969 and worked at *The Times* as a foreign news sub-editor. While in London he secretly joined the South African Communist Party. He returned to South Africa, and began work as a political reporter on the *Rand Daily Mail*. At the time of his arrest he worked for the *Cape Times*.

Executives of both newspapers praised him for his skill and objectivity, and maintained that his particular ideological position had not intruded in his writing. But Mr Holiday was secretly engaged in publishing and distributing literature, in particular a news letter called *Revolt, a Journal for Radicals*.

At his trial the judge called it highly inflammatory. The only allegation against Mr Holiday touching on violence was that he had trained in London as a terrorist. The judge rejected this charge for lack of evidence. Mr Holiday, now aged 38, is said to be studying for a degree in jail.

Urgents duct Thai children

By Kelly
Feb 19

ion of children from es in north-east Thailand of a new campaign against insurgents to their strength and in-cording to Thai offi-

half the five hundred ducted recently into were children, the say. They quote evi-om captured insur-Thai children are in-washed and given training

urgents' aim is said cure a section of Thailand as a com-mend.

recent attacks, sup-Cambodian soldiers, ed the evacuation of der territory close to ion of Thailand, Cam-Laos.

the most neglected hailand, is affected by t drought in living

nist propagandists d groups move about Because of their upon villagers a number of small ave their land, mov-Bangkok and other

Mr Bhutto's wife is placed under house arrest

From Hasan Akmal
Islamabad, Feb 19

Begum Nusrat Bhutto, acting chairman of the Pakistan People's Party and wife of Mr Z. A. Bhutto, the deposed and imprisoned Prime Minister, was ordered to be detained in her Lahore home after she had attacked the martial law regime at a reception she gave to party leaders from all over the Punjab yesterday evening.

Begum Bhutto denied that her husband had received a representative of General Zia, head of the martial law regime, in prison to discuss a possible rapprochement. She said there could be no settlement with oppressors.

According to a report from Lahore, Begum Bhutto was detained on government orders last evening and put under house arrest for two days. Her detention was said to have been ordered in view of the hockey match between Indian and Pakistani teams in Lahore today and the celebration of a Muslim festival tomorrow.

Begum Bhutto's appearance at a Lahore cricket Test between Pakistan and England in December led to disturbances and the curtailment of the match.

Shortly before her arrest Begum Bhutto told the party leaders from the Punjab that People's Party leaders who

might be disqualified under recent martial law regulations from contesting the general elections would fight the elections by proxy.

She apparently confirmed recent press reports that her daughter, Miss Benazir Bhutto, who is 23 and a former President of the Oxford Union, would become acting chairman of the People's Party if she herself should be debarred under the martial law regulations from participating actively in politics.

Begum Bhutto said her daughter would carry the party standard forward if she herself was unable to continue in office.

The Punjab party leaders adopted a resolution declaring their allegiance to all members of Mr Bhutto's family.

Miss Benazir Bhutto has been on a tour of Sind, where, according to various press reports, she has been welcomed with enthusiasm by the people. She has been attacking the martial law regime and other parties opposed to Mr Bhutto for being what she called anti-people and undemocratic.

The Administration is reported to have warned her to observe martial law regulations or else action could be taken against her.

Labour call for Australia to cut immigration

Canberra, Feb 19.—The Opposition Labour Party called tonight for drastic cuts in immigration into Australia.

With the worst unemployment in 40 years, the Government's first responsibility is to families already living in this country," Dr Moss Cass, spokesman on immigration and ethnic affairs, said. In the present economic climate this meant curbing immigration "to the bone."

Dr Cass said Department of Immigration figures disclosed that the intake of immigrants this financial year was expected to reach 80,000—the highest for three years.—Reuters.

Argentine protest at cost of World Cup

From Our Correspondent
Buenos Aires, Feb 19

In Spanish-speaking countries the word *mañana* ("tomorrow") is the *leitmotif* of the son why something cannot be done today. In Argentina it is now *después del Mundial*—"after the World Cup."

Only a few towns in the interior can be reached by telephone during working hours from Buenos Aires, because the Post Office's budget, until June, has been allocated for communications between six football stadiums and the outside world.

Important housing and road-building projects have been suspended, yet huge concrete stadiums are being built from scratch in provincial towns

that could not accommodate the number of spectators required to fill them.

However, the Argentines reassure themselves, we shall get back our telephones and our houses and our roads—*después del Mundial*.

In 1974, Argentina—then populist and Peronist—applied to host the World Cup, and the project has since followed a path, embarrassingly similar to that of Concordia: after the coup of March, 1976, the military junta was told that the operation would cost the equivalent of about £40m and so decided to continue. Two years later the bill looks like being 10 times as much, but no one is in a position to cry halt.

Indeed, whatever was

thought privately, nobody until this month has dared to criticize the project's development. Then the man responsible for finding the money, Dr Juan Alemann, the Treasury Secretary, reached the end of his tether and spoke out.

First reaction, from General Merlo, in charge of the project, was "shut up or resign". But far from resigning, Dr Alemann now has amplified his criticisms in a letter sent from his holiday villa to the newspaper *La Nación*.

The Argentine Press, inhibited from criticizing the military, has been revelling in the exchange, which has called into question the abilities of the nationalist officers responsible for the World Cup.

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BRANIFF TEXAS, NON-STOP 747 DAILY FROM LONDON. ARRIVES 3:05 PM.

COUNTRY

March 1st is the day of the inaugural flight of the very first Non-stop jet service from London to Dallas-Fort Worth, Texas. The Braniff International flight (painted a distinctive bright orange) will be the only daily 747 Non-stop to western USA, providing the fastest routing for passengers and cargo from in to many cities in the Southwest, West, South and Mid-America—and to co.

From Arizona's Grand Canyon to New Orleans, from Colorado's majestic peaks to the sprawling ranches and Space centres of Texas, from the great deserts of Oklahoma to the rolling deserts of Nevada and New Mexico, to 3,000 miles of California beaches. To the tropical splendours of Hawaii. To the ancient ruins of Mexico and the glamour of Acapulco. To dozens of dynamic cities, is Big Country. And from March 1st, Braniff is the big way of getting there.

NEW DALLAS-FORT WORTH WAY

Braniff's 3:05 pm. Non-stop arrival in Dallas-Fort Worth and its 7:00 pm. return departure from on are both scheduled to meet connecting flights throughout Big Country. At Braniff's own Arrival and Departure terminal in Dallas-Fort Worth, US Immigration Customs formalities are rapidly dealt with when you arrive.

What's more, whether you're in the United Kingdom or the States, we immediate confirmation for reservations on the daily transatlantic flight and connecting flights on Braniff and other US airlines. And a choice of seats in use when making reservations or return flight confirmations. (There's a cargo package service on an equally organized footing. Call for details.)

DAILY NON-STOP AND CONNECTING SCHEDULES

Arrive	Arrive	Arrive	Arrive
London 11:45 am.	Dallas-Fort Worth 3:05 pm.	Tulsa 5:10 pm.	
(wick)	Houston 4:50 pm.	Denver 5:30 pm.	
	San Antonio 4:47 pm.	Kansas City 6:40 pm.	
	Oklahoma City 5:00 pm.	Mexico City 7:50 pm.	

From Dallas-Fort Worth 7:00 pm. Arrive London (Gatwick) 9:30 am.

INSIDE OUR BIG ORANGE 747

The Economy Class traveller could well be surprised at Braniff's special touches: wingback chairs for privacy in flight, generous enclosed overhead storage room, wide-open spaces for stretching the legs, a succulent choice of entrees. As for First Class, the comfort is in the five star bracket: the cabin contains just 24 chairs with (if you get to feel the need for society) a civilised international bar upstairs. To precede your luncheon you're served complimentary cocktails; to accompany it, you're offered a choice of wines. Before, during and after, there are films and 8 channel stereo—at £150 per headset in Economy.

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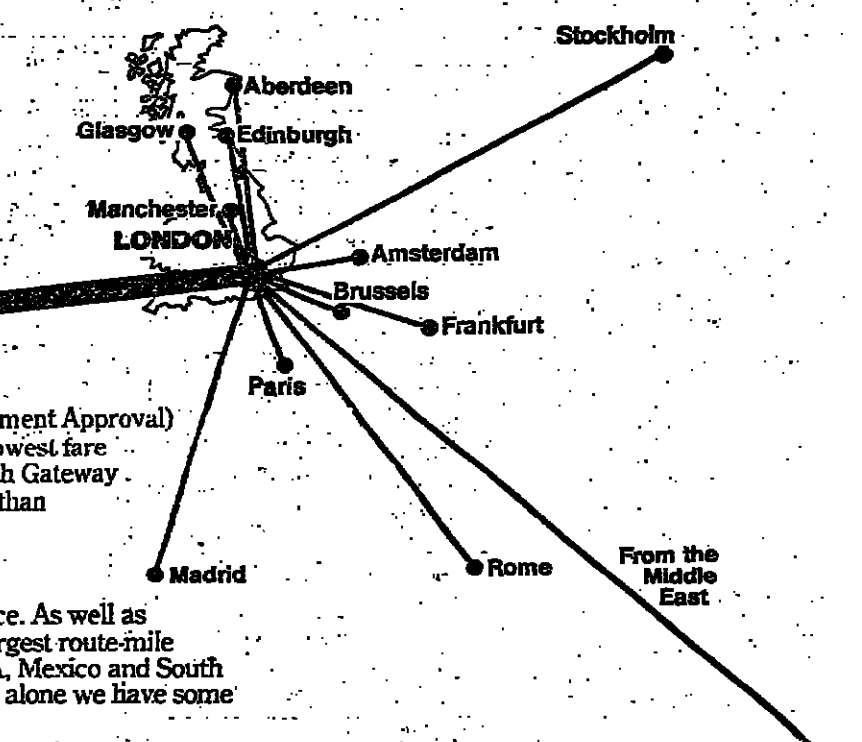
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The London to Dallas-Fort Worth connection is simply Braniff's newest service. As well as being one of the oldest airlines in the States (founded 1928), Braniff has one of the largest route-mile systems, with over 90 jets covering some 48,000 kilometers of routes within the USA, Mexico and South America (where we're the leading US flag carrier). At the Dallas-Fort Worth Airport alone we have some 300 flights in transit every day all over the USA.

RESERVATIONS

Braniff is taking reservations now, for flights beginning March 1st. Call your travel agent or connecting airline for further information on Braniff flights, fares or holiday tours. Or telephone Braniff in London for a brighter, faster and more economical way of reaching the Big Country.

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BRANIFF INTERNATIONAL

Mainland U.S.A., Alaska, Hawaii, Mexico, South America and Europe

Profile

Government can say 'well, well, we all love you and we couldn't allow you to catch the waves, but you are a jewel box, with a Michelangelo, a Turner, Reynolds, a Rembrandt. I know you show them off all the time, but you can't have them on your uppers. You own all these beautiful



"These are well subsidized on the whole by the Arts Council. If you are an experimental figure and pushing other frontiers, you'd find it difficult otherwise to get public support. It was noticeable in our British Painting Exhibition, which just closed—it was a great success—that most of the more avant garde stuff was in the "artist's collection", which was indicative of

“They would argue, I suppose, that the arts have got debased and fatigued, finished: You can’t go on doing *phony* Rodins and imitation Turners, because it has all been done. I don’t accept this, but they could argue that it’s boring to accept sincerity because

Brian Connell
© Times Newspapers Ltd, 1978.

Cricket

From John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent
Dunedin, Feb 19

The Islands here today. Bobby Simpson declared their first innings closed at the overnight score of 333. The Australian batsmen, who proceeded to bowl out the modest Leeward team for 273. At the close, the Australians had scored 53 for the loss of their first innings.

The Islands batsmen had started the day as though the Australians' first innings total was not so remarkable that it need worry them. They went after the bowling attack of the Leeward team. Clerk made the breakthrough, getting Camacho raw for 29. Camacho's opening partner, Amory, continued to pound the bowlers. He hit 39, but he could not become the first of Rixon's five victims eight runs later.

ies have Leew

ards in a spin

Basseterre, St Kitts, Feb 18.—Australia, 213 runs ahead with nine second innings wickets in hand, seemed set to cover their tour of the West Indies. Once he had gone, the heart went out of the Leewards innings. Higgs, who had been hit for 52 runs before lunch suddenly found any embarrassment for this first West Indies-Australia encounter the other renowned fast bowler, Holding, is unavailable for selection.

Boxing

Ali predicts a

WBA frown o

n immediate

Dacca, Feb 19.—Muhammad Ali, the dethroned heavyweight champion, predicted here today would knock out Leon Spinks.

Conflict over

The new president of the World Boxing Association (WBA) Fernando Mandy Galindez of Venezuela, said yesterday that Leon Spinks did not have to fight Ken

er farmland

ownership

sale of these smallholdings.

Three types of evidence have been sent to the Northfield committee on farmland ownership. One is factual and is verified by submission of these smallholdings.

Engineering

A copy of the original draft written by Miss Anne Hock, education officer of the union, has reached

commendation "that acquisition of land by foreign interests can be kept within limits".

Miss Hock says the union would like to mention that much agricultural land is being wasted and to see more use made of urban waste-

vide data for the rural land authority, which would be expected to take charge of small-holdings owned by local authorities and government departments, and to add to them from the stock of publicly owned land. That is how the home policy committee

would increase opportunities for landless young people to farm. The most detailed evidence to the committee from the Labour movement has come from the ITUC. It recognizes a conflict between the impact of capital taxation on estates and the need to maintain them to protect food production. It looks to the Northern committee to "develop a consensus on this matter."

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General Vacancies



NAVAL ARCHITECTURE COMPUTER AIDED DESIGN SOFTWARE DESIGN SYSTEMS ANALYSIS AUTOMATION SHIPBUILDING

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The main need is for people with between two and five years experience in one or more of these fields. Good honours degrees are preferred in most cases, but lesser qualifications will be acceptable if the industrial experience is particularly relevant. New honours graduates in Naval Architecture, Ship Building, Engineering, Computing or Mathematics will be suitable for some of the vacancies, especially if their studies have involved extensive use of Computing.

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The British Ship Research
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Walsand Research Station,
WALSAND,
Tyne and Wear NE28 6UY,
or telephone 0632-625242,
reversing the charges.



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(The Cotton, Silk and Man-made Fibres Research Association)

HEAD OF TECHNICAL ECONOMY DEPARTMENT

The present Head of this Department wishes to retire from this post and, therefore, a successor is being sought. The Department has a small staff of competent and experienced people. It provides consultancy and management services in the field of textile manufacture and marketing. The wide range of services offered includes investment appraisal, mill planning, assistance in the implementation of such planning, efficiency surveys and market studies. It provides these services to the U.K. textile industry and to individual firms in developed and developing countries.

The selected candidate (male/female) must have energy and marketing ability coupled with the appropriate skills to continue and expand the activities referred to above. These skills must be allied to the ability to lead a team, some members of which are frequently overseas. The salary offered will be in the range £7,000-£9,000 per annum.

The Institute is a busy organisation with an excellent Pension and Assurance Scheme in operation.

Written applications marked "Private and Confidential" should be made to: L. A. Wiseman, Director of Research, Shirley Institute, Didsbury, Manchester M20 9RX.

Department of Trade London

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(£4,885-£5,685)

... to join the Writing Unit which provides drafts for Ministers and briefs on current trade and commercial issues. The successful candidate will work with the Head of Unit across the whole range of responsibilities for the public presentation of Departmental policies, activities and services through press, radio and TV; liaise with press officers and share in out-of-hours duty rota.

Candidates will be expected to have a good general education; interest in trade, economic and commercial affairs; and ability to write quickly, clearly and succinctly at both serious and popular levels. Starting salary, as an Information Officer, within quoted range, according to qualifications and experience. Promotion prospects. Non-contributory pension scheme.

For full details and an application form (to be returned by 10 March, 1978) write to Civil Service Commission, Alenton Link, Basingstoke, Hants, RG21 1JB, or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 63531 (answering service operates outside office hours). Please quote G(B)634.

TRAINEE

ANALYSTS/PROGRAMMERS

A well established American Bank is looking for highly motivated University Graduates interested in a career in data processing. Degree subject is irrelevant, but "A" level maths is required.

Both new graduates and those with other commercial experience are welcome to apply. Full IBM hardware and software training will be given. Above average salary offered commensurate with age and experience. Attractive offices, City location, with a relaxed, congenial team. Foreign travel possible later on. Written applications to be submitted not later than 28th February, 1978, to:

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36 CHEAPSIDE,
3RD FLOOR ADMIN.-TAP,
LONDON EC2V 6AR.

INSTITUTE OF OCEANOGRAPHIC SCIENCES SENIOR SCIENTIFIC OFFICER PRINCIPAL SCIENTIFIC OFFICER

The Institute of Oceanographic Sciences has a vacancy in the senior scientific officer post for an experienced research scientist to join a small team studying the physical and chemical properties of the ocean. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the Institute's scientific activities and will be expected to lead a team of research scientists. The post is a full-time position and will involve a significant amount of travel. The successful candidate will be expected to have a good knowledge of oceanography and to be able to lead a team of research scientists. The salary for this post is £12,000 per annum plus a non-contributory pension scheme.

For full details and an application form (to be returned by 10 March, 1978) write to Civil Service Commission, Alenton Link, Basingstoke, Hants, RG21 1JB, or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 63531 (answering service operates outside office hours). Please quote G(B)634.

NATURAL ENVIRONMENT RESEARCH COUNCIL

STRAHCYDE REGIONAL COUNCIL

GLASGOW SUB-REGION DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION (Emergency Planning & Home Defence Unit)

PRINCIPAL EMERGENCIES PLANNING OFFICER

Ref. No. G122
Grade SO2 £5,583-£6,063 plus supplement of £520 p.a.
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Application forms may be obtained from the Assistant Director of Manpower Services, 21 Gordon Street, Glasgow G1 3PS to whom completed forms quoting the appropriate reference number should be returned by 24th February, 1978.

R. M. O. McCulloch,
Director of Manpower Services.

The West Yorkshire Passenger Transport Executive

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The postholder will be responsible for the supervision of staff, the organisation and co-ordination of work within our Intelligence and Research Unit, which deals mainly with the establishment of a data bank, data collection and economic planning and the Operations Research and Development Section.

Preference will be given to applicants possessing a degree in economics, or alternatively a suitable professional qualification, together with experience in public-transport operations.

* Salary Range £6,163 - £6,938

Application forms are available from the Personnel Manager, W.Y.P.T.E., Metro House, West Parade, Wakefield, WF1 1NS (Tel. 0924 78234 Ext. 284) to be returned not later than 27th February, 1978.



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Please contact: Sebastian Fitzlyon

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up to trial balance, required for fast-expanding French ready-to-wear company based in West End. The position calls for experienced and competent persons able to do all ledgers. Excellent working conditions. Salary negotiable.

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£9,496 - 10,270

Following the appointment of the present Secretary to a post of Chief Executive with another Authority, the Council has redesignated the present Chief Executive Officer as Town Clerk and Chief Executive.

The Council has created a new post of Deputy Town Clerk and Chief Executive, and invites applications for this appointment from persons who have demonstrated, whatever their professional qualifications, the capability to exercise management skills at a high level. Whilst such skills are of paramount importance, preference will be given to persons possessing a legal qualification, as the successful applicant will have day to day responsibilities for a department comprising Legal, Committee and Administrative, Project Co-ordination, Museums and Fine Arts Sections.

Closing Date - 7th March, 1978

Application forms and job descriptions are obtainable from the Personnel Officer, Stockton on Tees Borough Council, 61 Maritime Road, Stockton on Tees, Cleveland (Tel. 0642 615147)



Secretary to the Academic Council

The Queen's University of Belfast invites applications for the post of Secretary to the Academic Council on the retirement of the present holder on 30 September, 1978. Following a general reorganisation, the new holder of this post will be one of two senior officers in the University of equal standing each responsible for a separate administrative division and each responsible to the Vice-Chancellor. The Academic Council controls the internal academic affairs of the University; the Senate being the governing body. Experience in university academic work is essential. Salary £11,175 subject to review. Membership of F.S.S.U. or U.S.S./U.S.D.P.S. required. Further particulars may be obtained from the Vice-Chancellor to whom applications should be sent by the closing date of 18 March, 1978.

The Queen's University of Belfast
Belfast BT7 1NN
Northern Ireland

THE ROYAL BRITISH LEGION Senior Administrator

Applications are invited for the appointment of a Senior Administrator at the Headquarters of The Royal British Legion. The successful applicant, who must be ex-Service, will be required to undertake detailed administrative responsibilities: committee work and co-ordination of staff duties at national and area levels. Professional administration, at senior level, should be regarded as an essential basic requirement. Salary £6,250, plus London Weighting Allowance. Applications, including full personal career details, to be received at this Headquarters not later than 1st March 1978. The envelope to be addressed, under "Confidential" cover, to:

General Secretary,
THE ROYAL BRITISH LEGION
49 Pall Mall, London SW1Y 5JY

Experienced Banking Systems Analyst

Experienced Analysts/Designers with an international financial background, are required to join a small professional team engaged in developing an advanced international banking system for world wide use. Starting salary from c. £6,000 based on experience. Excellent fringe benefits, mortgage facilities, profit sharing, and attractive new offices, City location, with a spirited, congenial team and opportunity for foreign travel when undertaking systems installations. Written applications only to:

MANUFACTURERS HANOVER TRUST CO.,
INTERNATIONAL AUTOMATION SUPPORT GROUP,
36 CHEAPSIDE,
3RD FLOOR ADMIN.-EXAD,
LONDON EC2V 6AR.
To be received by 28th February, 1978

VSO Appointments

Voluntary Service Overseas has 1,000 professionally qualified volunteers dispersed through the Third World in developmental and people-oriented work. The ideal appointments listed below are London-based and require appropriate regional or professional experience.

1. DESK OFFICER, PACIFIC AND CARIBBEAN—to oversee country programmes (initially 200 volunteers, liaising with field officers and attaching and preparing suitable volunteers).
2. FIVE DEVELOPMENT OFFICERS—one regional post concerning volunteers in S.E. Asia, three vocational specialists: one to be concerned with the recruitment and deployment of agriculturalists, another with engineers and craftsmen, another with science teachers; one further post to galvanise fund-raising.

Desk Officer starting salary £4,085 p.a.; Development Officers £3,070 upwards, according to age and experience.

Application forms returnable by 1st March from Director, VSO, 25, Abchurch Lane, London EC4A 3DF (telephone 01-262 5811).

WELSH JOINT EDUCATION COMMITTEE CYD-BWYLLGOR ADDYSG CYMRU

Appointment of Secretary

Applicants must possess an honours degree (first or second class) or higher degree and must have had experience in educational administration, salary £12,657 by 3 increments of £294 to £13,519 (including supplements). Further particulars and application forms which must be returned by 3 March, 1978, may be obtained from D. Andrew Davies, Secretary, Welsh Joint Education Committee, 245 Western Avenue, Cardiff CF5 2YX.

Pensions Documentation

We are an established life and pensions office of high repute and with funds in excess of £400m. To strengthen our pensions documentation team we are looking for experienced documentation specialists to join us at our new Bristol Head Office. Successful candidates will have an extensive knowledge of pensions legislation and have specialised in drafting and negotiating Group Pension Scheme documents. They will also be experienced in advising brokers and customers on the legal, taxation and Social Security aspects of pension schemes. In addition, A.C.I.I. (Life) or a legal qualification is desirable but not essential. The starting salary will depend on relevant experience and qualifications. First-class employee benefits include assistance with house purchase, a co-contributory pension and life assurance scheme, subsidised restaurant, social club facilities and flexible working hours. Pleasant working environment in modern offices. Relocation expenses and legal fees will be paid where appropriate. Please apply in writing enclosing a curriculum vitae to:



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& G**

Miss J. C. Didenck,
Personnel Department
Clerical, Medical & General Life
Assurance Society
Narrow Plain, Bristol BS2 6JH
Tel: Bristol (0272) 295566 Ext. 472

INSTITUTE OF CANCER RESEARCH ROYAL CANCER HOSPITAL

A Constituent of the British Postgraduate Medical Federation, University of London

Director of the Institute

The Committee of Management has appointed a Sub-Committee to recommend a successor to the present Director of the Institute. The new Director will take up the appointment on a date to be negotiated. The Sub-Committee invites applications for the post. Any person with experience of cancer research may be considered, irrespective of field of work. A medical qualification is desirable but not essential. Enquiries and applications should be made to the Chairman (Professor Sir Richard Doll, OBE, FRS) at the office of the Secretary.

The Committee of Management reserves the right to appoint to the post by invitation. Information about the Institute and further particulars of the post may be obtained from the Secretary, 34 Summer Place, London, SW7 3NU. Applications should be submitted before 14 April, 1978.

Investment Assistant— around £4,700

A young graduate or professional person is required in the Council's Finance Division to assist the secretary of the investment committee of the industry's £200 million superannuation fund and to work on financial policy matters.

The work is principally concerned with supervising and reporting on the activities of the fund's investment managers, and will include financial and statistical analysis, maintenance of records, preparing reports and policy papers and meeting with professional advisers of all disciplines, particularly in the field of property investment.

Applicants should be aged under 30 and although relevant experience will be helpful, more importance is attached to personality, intellect and the ability to write good English prose. Starting salary is negotiable according to age and experience and day release for professional studies may be considered in suitable cases.

Please write, stating how you meet the requirements of the post, by Monday, 6th March to: The Assistant Secretary (Establishments), 1 Queen Anne's Gate, London SW1H 9BT, quoting the reference IA/1. The Times.

Leicester Polytechnic

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR

Faculty of Art and Design

Required for 1 May 1978 or as soon thereafter as possible.

Applications are invited from suitably qualified and experienced candidates.

Salary: £11,451 p.a. (under review).

Particulars and application form from:
Staffing Officer, Leicester Polytechnic,
P.O. Box 143, Leicester LE1 9BH.
Applications close on 1 April, 1978.

HEADSHIP

BOLTON SCHOOL—GIRLS' DIVISION

The Governors invite applications for the post of Headship of the Girls' Division which becomes vacant at the end of the SUMMER TERM 1979. The School is a Direct Grant School, pleasing out to independence, and the Head has responsibility for the Senior School of 670 girls (including 181 in the Vth Form), a Junior School of three Forms and a separate Preparatory Department for girls and boys. Applications are invited from Graduates of a British University, who may obtain further particulars from: The Clerk and Treasurer, Bolton School, Chorley New Road, Bolton, Lancs. BL1 4PA. In whom completed applications should be sent before 31st MARCH, 1978.

SALES AND MARKETING OPPORTUNITIES

TRAVEL GROUP SALES EXEC. Finance or Sales background essential. This company involved in credit cards, insurance and travel insurance seeks a motivated person to service their private customers' accounts. £1,500 per year.

COMPUTERS—£3,500-£5,000+ Join a strong and successful Sales/Marketing team. Excellent prospects, training and status. An interesting working background and excellent remuneration are essential. Age 21+.

AMERICAN SHIPPING GROUP The Sales and Marketing Department wish to appoint an assistant to their Scandinavian Regional Manager. A level 3 O.N.C. or equivalent (or similar) is essential. Some overseas travel is envisaged. Age 23-35 to 25,000. CALL MR. M. BLUNDELL JONES, 637 9522

PRIME APPOINTMENTS (Recruitment Services)

YOUNG QUALIFIED ACCOUNTANT £6,500

Major Oil Group with massive involvement in North Sea Operations wish to appoint a qualified ACCA or ACA. You will report directly to the Managing Director and be responsible for monthly expenditure, budgets and planning, exploration accounts, currency investments and improve general operating efficiency. Excellent prospects for career advancement. Salary £6,500 and benefits. Age 23-35 to 25,000. CALL MR. M. BLUNDELL JONES, 637 9522

PRIME APPOINTMENTS (Recruitment Services)

RESIDENT DOMESTIC BURSAR

John Northall, of Residence, Marlborough, High Wycombe. Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons (male or female) for the post of Resident Domestic Bursar. The post is a full-time position and will involve a significant amount of travel. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the bursary and will be expected to lead a team of bursary assistants. The salary for this post is £5,000 per annum plus a non-contributory pension scheme.

OPPORTUNITY MANAGEMENT

For a person with a minimum of 2 years' supervisory experience. Willing to travel every week. Salary £4,500 p.a. Ideal age 25-35. Fluency in German, English and French a must. Please send c.v. and salary requirements to: Box 0576-K, The Times

ADMINISTRATOR

High powered administrator required for small international trading company with headquarters in London. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the company and will be expected to lead a team of administrative staff. The salary for this post is £6,000 per annum plus a non-contributory pension scheme.

ECONOMIST RESEARCH ANALYST

Applications are invited from graduates with a degree in economics, MBA or an RNC. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the research department and will be expected to lead a team of research assistants. The salary for this post is £7,000 per annum plus a non-contributory pension scheme.

A BANKER TO BE

Carve an interesting career from a full time job in the exciting world of international finance. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the bank and will be expected to lead a team of banking staff. The salary for this post is £6,500 per annum plus a non-contributory pension scheme.

IMPORT/ EXPORT

Capable experienced person required for import/export business. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the business and will be expected to lead a team of import/export staff. The salary for this post is £5,500 per annum plus a non-contributory pension scheme.

ENVIRONMENTAL WRITER

Required for a publishing company launching a new fortnightly that will keep up to date in the fields of environment, energy and planning. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the publication and will be expected to lead a team of writers. The salary for this post is £6,000 per annum plus a non-contributory pension scheme.

IMPORT/ EXPORT

Capable experienced person required for import/export business. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the business and will be expected to lead a team of import/export staff. The salary for this post is £5,500 per annum plus a non-contributory pension scheme.

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BALSDON SENIOR FELLOWSHIP

AT THE BRITISH SCHOOL AT ROME

The British School at Rome has recently established a

Senior Fellowship, under a bequest by the late Dr J. P. V. D.

Balsdon, to enable an established scholar to reside at the

School for a period of approximately six months (January

to June) in order to play an active part in its academic

and cultural life.

The Fellowship will enable the person appointed (of either

sex) to reside in the School, and is primarily

intended for those who are able to extend sabbatical

leave from their normal place of appointment. The School

hopes to appoint in late April a Fellow for the year 1979 and

a Fellow for the year 1980.

Full particulars of the Fellowship can be obtained in writing

from the Hon. General Secretary, British School at Rome, 1

Lower Road, Exhibition Road, London SW7 2AA.

Applications must be received by 23rd March, and interviews

will take place in London on 21st April, 1978.

The University of Leeds

SCHOOL OF

ECONOMIC STUDIES

Applications are invited for the

CHAIR OF

ECONOMIC STUDIES

which will fall vacant by the

retirement of Professor A. J.

Barnes, in 1979. The salary will

be £12,000 per annum, plus a

substantial pension. The holder

will be expected to deliver a

series of lectures, to supervise

the work of the School, and to

contribute to the development

of the School's research and

teaching. The holder will be

expected to have a high level

of achievement in research and

teaching, and to have a good

knowledge of the European

economy. Applications should

be sent to the Registrar, School

of Economic Studies, University

of Leeds, Leeds LS2 9JT, by

23rd March 1978. Interviews

will be held on 21st April 1978.

The University of Liverpool

SCHOOL OF

COMPUTATIONAL AND

STATISTICAL SCIENCE

Applications are invited for the

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Lord Chalfont

The risks in the Horn of Africa

If the 'statesmen' of the West continue to behave with such lack of courage, within a year Russia will control Ethiopia and Somalia

There is, it seems, no end to the list of excuses offered by western politicians for doing absolutely nothing about the increasing Russian domination of large areas of Africa.

When the Soviet Union took over Angola through the instrument of MPLA, the West displayed a shocking lack of political will, and attempted to justify it with the half-baked proposition that African tribalism would in the end prove to be more powerful and durable than Marxism. As a result Angola is today, for all practical purposes, a client state of the Soviet Union and one of the main bases of Russian strategy in Africa; and it is arguable that the massive communist presence in Ethiopia is an even greater threat to western interests than the Angolan operation.

Yet the Western allies seem still to be suffering from a total paralysis of comprehension and will; and the apocalypses are as predictable as they are pathetic. The Horn of Africa, as the struggle becomes increasingly involved with Eritrean secessionists and other ethnic dissidents. Furthermore, it is suggested by those of a more than usually naive turn of mind, when the Russians have helped their Ethiopian friends to clear the Somalis out of the Ogaden they will, of course, discourage them from going any farther, and concentrate on more peaceful pursuits.

Predictions about international affairs are notoriously unreliable, but I will risk one now, and it is this. If the 'statesmen' of the West continue to behave with such extraordinary lack of courage

and perception, within a year at most the Soviet Union will control not only Ethiopia but Somalia, as well. Russian strategic planners will be able to rely upon the port facilities in Berbera as well as in Assab and Massawa.

Furthermore, it is unlikely that Djibouti will remain for long out of their grasp. All this, together with their well-established presence in Aden, will provide for the Russians total control of the passage through the Red Sea into the Indian Ocean.

The balance of power in one of the most important strategic areas of the world will have shifted still further in favour of the Soviet Union and it will then be left to Mr Andrew Young to say, as he once said of Angola, that the presence of Cuban troops brings a 'certain order and stability' to the area.

This latest exercise in blatant imperialism provides yet another example of a most interesting variation on the theme of colonial expansion—the systematic use by the Russians of satellite or surrogate forces—techniques designed principally to create the impression that what is happening is a classic exercise in naked superpower politics.

The use of Cuban troops and other satellite resources in the Horn of Africa is an especially illuminating case study. It has a logical simplicity about it, and a ruthless opportunism which suggests that it would be very unwise to underestimate the capacity of the Soviet Union to recover from an occasional tactical reverse.

When President Sadat ejected the Russians from Egypt, they decided to redeploy their main strategic effort in the area to the Horn of Africa. For a while they were content to supply both Somalia and Ethiopia with arms, equipment and advisers. Then, in his turn, President Siad Barre of Somalia became disenchanted with his communist friends and invited them to leave.

The historical background to all this has, coincidentally, been set out in a recent study by Brian Crozier—*The Surrogate Forces of the Soviet Union*—published by the Institute for the Study of Conflict. As Mr Crozier points out, the involvement by surrogate or satellite organizations in the expansionist adventures of the Soviet Union is not new, but it has increased in intensity over recent years.

So far as the Cubans are concerned, he traces the story from the first Soviet decision to send Cuban troops into Angola, where they are now almost entirely responsible for protecting Agostinho Neto's Marxist-Leninist Republic against Jonas Savimbi's UNITA guerrilla forces.

The lessons for Marxists in Africa are clear—it is being demonstrated to them that with Russian arms and Cuban troops they can always prevail, especially if it can be simultaneously demonstrated that when faced with this combination the West is reduced to wringing its hands in despair.

The historical background to all this has, coincidentally, been set out in a recent study by Brian Crozier—*The Surrogate Forces of the Soviet Union*—published by the Institute for the Study of Conflict. As Mr Crozier points out, the involvement by surrogate or satellite organizations in the expansionist adventures of the Soviet Union is not new, but it has increased in intensity over recent years.

Using Angola as their springboard, the Cubans have established a Cuban presence in at least nine other African countries; they have taken part in an abortive operation in Zaire, which was defeated only by the decisive

action of the governments of France and Morocco, while the rest of the West looked on in embarrassed impotence; they are helping to train the guerrilla forces of the Rhodesian Patriotic Front—and one can only hope that Dr Owen is realistic enough to know where the gratitude of Mr Nkomo and Mr Mugabe will be directed if their 'armed struggle' succeeds in destroying Mr Smith's internal settlement with the moderate African nationalists.

Fidel Castro's rationalization for all this is contained in his remarkable claim that African blood flows freely through our veins, we are brothers and sisters of Africa and we are ready to fight on their behalf.

It is, as Mr Crozier points out, much the same as to suggest that it would be entirely acceptable if Italian emigrants to America were now to come back to Italy to sustain the creation of a new government there. One can imagine the righteous indignation with which Signor Berlinguer and his friends in the Kremlin would greet the arrival of such a foreign legion.

What we are faced with in Ethiopia is the latest phase in a carefully coordinated Russian plan. What happened in Angola is now happening in the Horn of Africa. If it succeeds there as it succeeded in Angola, the next target will be southern Africa, and there is little reason to suppose that the West will have any clearer idea of how to defend its interests there than it has had up to now.

The arguments for doing nothing in the Horn of Africa can, of course, be made to sound attractive—especially to those who are temperamentally and ideologically disposed to do nothing anyway. Leaving aside such peripheral considerations

as the involvement of Israel on the side of Ethiopia (the Americans have not, in other respects, shown any objective concern for Israeli sensitivity) the arguments seem to fall into two main categories.

The first suggests that what happens in Africa should be left to Africans to resolve. This would be an admirable principle if everyone observed it; but the Soviet Union has treated it with contempt. The Horn of Africa and much of the rest of the continent, is now a focal point of super power politics and if we do not recognize the fact soon it will be too late.

The second, and even more dangerous argument is that a direct confrontation between the United States and the Soviet Union in Ethiopia and Somalia would damage the progress of détente. It is, I suggest, time that the United States and its allies made one thing abundantly clear to the Russians.

They should understand that they cannot expect economic cooperation, arms control agreements and brotherly love in one part of the world while in another they are single-mindedly engaged in damaging our economic interests, threatening our strategic security and undermining our legitimate influence in the developing world.

If the United Nations are as powerless as they seem to be to influence what is happening, then the West must be prepared to defend its own interests, whatever the immediate costs. The risks of intervening in the Horn of Africa may be considerable, but they are as nothing compared with the risks of continuing to do nothing except make faint and spineless noises of protest. © Times Newspapers Ltd, 1978.

Raymond Fletcher

Something rotten in the state



Just over ten years ago I made my first contribution to this newspaper. It was an attempt to do for the Labour Party what the German theologian, Dr Bultmann, was doing for his church—that is, to pare away the myths that comforted, but hardly enriched, a dwindling membership, in the hope that others would apply vigour and realism to turning an old organization into a modern instrument for dealing with modern problems.

I was careful to point out that not all myths are pernicious. Thomas Jefferson's splendid assertion, in the American Declaration of Independence, that all men are created equal and endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, as I have pointed out before, neither self-evident nor true. But I could not, and would not, live in a country whose institutions were not based on the assumption that it is both.

But the myths that socialism must involve the detailed planning from Whitehall of the exact contents of every packet of fish and chips sold in these islands, the nationalization of the shops selling them and the proposition that every trade unionist in the land is a dedicated advocate of equality, tolerance and fair shares for all, needed dissolving in acid. So I did what I considered necessary; and, in one way or another, the process of destroying nonsense wherever it was to be found.

A decade later, I sadly realize that I would have been better employed chalking reasonably literate obscenities on lavatory walls. It is true that the Labour Party has quietly jettisoned many of the beliefs that its own successes have rendered manifestly untrue. But current political discourse is now conducted, in so far as it is conducted at all, in a manner that I wish that the myths would come back intact. As Mr Trevor Griffiths and other playwrights have shown, we would at least get good theatre if not good politics.

Yet since democracy is in its infancy and its political nation, as once defined by Professor Bernard Crick, is still no more than ten per cent of the voters, it is no use being more than slightly appalled at the synthetic indignation now bowling its way from the Opposition benches in Westminster to the non-nude pages of popular newspapers.

But does Sir Ian Gilmour, as rational a man as anyone in politics, really believe that Mr Healey's imitation of the present French Government's method of holding a wages line in the private sector of industry is an assault on the rule of law and the removal of another obstacle to the creation of what Tories quaintly call a 'Marxist' state?

The seven states of emergency

There is an argument, and the grimly logical Mr Enoch Powell is always there to present it, that the Government's exercise in gunpoint lawlessness is both unnecessary and clumsy. This argument, as Mr Eric Heffer conceded in the debate last Monday, is the only one. A party which, during its last period of office, introduced no less than seven states of emergency, however ill-fitted to argue in the role of sole custodian of orderly constitutional rule.

As for the future about immigration, is there the slightest element of argument in it? Of course not. But there are fears of a 'Birmingham and Bradford' in the future, and it is not surprising that the Tories have been activated by emotive words like 'swamped', 'plucked-out-of-the-air figures like "four million"', and suggestive imagery like

I do not agree with him at the 'wedge'. I believe the tendency to assimilate prove stronger, in the end, existing ties to mother cities. But this, I trust, is a disagreement between rational men. I cannot believe that Powell would fly at my throat if I, with the aid of events, were able to prove him wrong a years from now.

There was a time when a political conflict was supposed to be about occupying the 'centre ground'. Moderate men moderate measures, a little of reform here by Labour, little bit of interference by Tories there, and all would be for the best in this best of political systems. It was all a game of cricket anyway, why should the sunniest of Tories take much notice when one side was in and other out?

I never cared for this view of politics. It produced a breed of ambitious politicians who were walking clichés, indistinguishable one from another, bowing for this or that cause for a maximum of interference with the economy with a minimum of control, and a view of the future that extended roughly into the middle of next week. It was a torpid time, necessary judging by its economic results, a wasted time. We needed a conflict about real issues, fiercer, more principled, more honest, more courageous. The Institute for Economic Affairs (who could perhaps even talk one round, so terrible is the Tory and anti-Tory as his arguments) and socialists like Tony Blair (whose recent view I shall return to again).

The present regression into inflated unreason is, perhaps more exciting than the period boring consensus. But what disgusting spectacle it makes. The author is Labour MP for Ilkeston. © Times Newspapers Ltd, 1978.

Iban's recording angel

Man is a speaking animal. Language is one of his defining characteristics, along with making tools, living in cities, and killing for reasons other than food. The death of any language that has splintered from the shards of the Tower of Babel diminishes us all. The explanation of any language enriches us all, whether we speak it or not.

Iban, one of the most hermetic tongues in the polyglot parthoushouse we call the world, is being definitively recorded and explained by an Englishman at Cambridge University. Iban is the language of about 250,000 people, or two fifths of the population of Sarawak. It belongs to the Malay group of languages, and seems to be associated with Sumatra. Much of the legend, belief, and ritual appears to have Indian affinities; but this Indian connexion is at present one of those questions beyond all conjecture.

Iban's recording angel is Anthony Richards, Secretary and Librarian of the Cambridge Centre of South Asian Studies. He speaks Iban and understands its culture better than anybody not to the manner born, and probably better than a good many who have it as their native tongue. And so he should, for he spent 26 years in Sarawak, climbing the civil service ladder from cadet to magistrate to resident of the second division. During the war he was locked up with the Iban as a civilian prisoner of war.

For much of the time Iban was his principal language. He travelled on foot carrying his own belongings, and stayed in the houses of the people he was visiting. All officers were expected to be accessible both on and off duty, and to keep open house in the evenings. Most of his time was spent on the Upper Rejang River, where

the dialect is rougher and more rapid than the speech of other rivers, as turbulent as the streams themselves.

His dictionary records for the first time a description of the spoken stress of the mysterious language. It is not just a dictionary, but also the record of a vanishing culture. It includes much fascinating information on urban as well as rural matters, adat (customary law), ritual and belief, myth and legend (which Mr Richards calls 'oral literature'), and other matters which are fast being forgotten as the mass culture of the twentieth century rolls inexorably over the forgotten parts of the world.

For example, the entry for *Ada* explains that it means born, be born, give birth, and gives several examples of its use. It goes on, with cross-references to other Iban words: 'From the quickening to the cutting of first teeth the parents' activities are restricted. A birth is attended by several midwives, is "assisted" by pressure on the mother's abdomen, and announced by sounding a gong. Those present perform a sacrifice and their foreheads are touched with the blood.' And so on, with details of Iban life and death that nobody has written down before. Until now nobody has penetrated into writing into the secrets of Iban, a language which its beautiful birds, from the *Ketupong*, whose alarm cry sounds like a fierce man scolding, to the *Embus* or Banded Kingfisher, who warns of ill if he calls at noon.

An Iban-English dictionary is not an essential work of reference for everybody's desk. But it is a unique new tool for research by anthropologists and others into a forgotten corner of our world, and for comparative studies of other peoples of South-east Asia and beyond. It will be indispensable for administrative and technical officers, and all who work with and visit the Iban, to be carried in their packs as they travel to the longhouse. It is the record of a vanishing language and a dying society. Any book that preserves such evanescent mysteries is worth more to mankind than ten thousand best sellers.

Philip Howard

Was this Cossack cruelty necessary?



Cossacks surrendering their arms to the British 8th Army in Austria.

The controllers of our nation's archives move in a mysterious way, their wonders to conceal. The file they destroyed in 1968 or 1969 reappeared at Heathrow airport on Saturday morning—a fourth-hand or fifth-hand photocopy of part one of the British original. It has gone through a lot, so it is almost illegible but within a few days it will be in the Public Record Office and historians with keen eyesight will be able to fill in various gaps in the narrative.

In early 1947 the Yalta agreement was in its dying throes. The Soviet side had violated its promise to bring about free elections in Poland. But still Britain and the United States felt it necessary to give the Soviet police a sop: 255 men, some of whom they had to separate from wives and children, and to prevent an outcry a minister was misled into misreading the House of Commons.

The senior Russian officer told Major Denis Hills, just before being forced into a train near Rimini: 'So you are sending us to our death after all. I believed in you. Democracy has let us down.'

Hills was the Russian-speaking screening officer, who doctored the rolls and minimized the number of repatriates, thus earning both British and Soviet rebukes. It was the same Hills who, by one of life's more unaccountable quirks, found himself in a condemned cell in Uganda in 1975, at the mercy of another murdering dictator.

And so, although we shall no doubt have to wait a little longer for the Soviet side of the story, on this point the British and American record is almost complete. We still do not know who ordered the illegal handover of non-Soviet Cossacks from Austria, but the rest of the grim account is there on paper for all to see.

The record does not suffer from the massive British closures on other issues, on Palestine, for instance, where 80 of

the 123 files in one 1947 class alone are withheld into the next century. Perhaps a more liberal archival regime prevailed before 1947. Perhaps, as in Geoffrey McDermott wrote in this week's *Spectator*, hardly anyone in Britain paid the forcible delivery of these 5,000,000 Russians very much attention.

Anyway, the files were allowed to emerge and for this the 'weeders' must be given their due. Otherwise what *Sobornitsyn* called 'the last secret' would have stayed a secret and probably no one here would ever have known.

Yet one peculiar gap remains, the voice of the Foreign Office men who formed or administered the policy. The documents show that in mid-1944 the idea of sending large numbers of Russians to their deaths disturbed senior ministers—Sir James Grigg, Lord Selborne and Winston Churchill, for instance. And yet on September 4 that year the policy was approved by the War Cabinet 'after a short discussion'.

Until last year there was one surviving member of that cabinet, Sir Anthony Eden. Did he remember the short discussion? It was his cabinet paper that proposed the policy. Was there any opposition to it on September 4? Was Churchill

converted to its necessity? Did they all realise that it would involve not thousands but millions of Russians? Again and again Eden refused to discuss these questions. And now he is gone, so we shall never know the answers.

Sir Patrick Dean helped negotiate the agreement in Yalta. How did the talks go? How did Soviet delegate Kirill Novikov behave? Sir Patrick will not say. Did he, as his colleague Mr McDermott claims, feel no qualms about it? As one of the first officials to address the problem, he was not only not concerned with the fact that they may be shot or otherwise more harshly dealt with than they would be under English law.

Did he realize at the time that this line of argument would add at least one or two millions to the 'cold' Archipelago, that half of these would die of cold or hunger? We cannot be sure.

Mr Henry Phillimore was another of our delegates at Yalta. He pleaded that to discuss these 1945 events would be a violation of section two of the Official Secrets Act. Toby Lowe (Lord Aldington) was present when the handover of senior Cossacks was negotiated. And Thomas Brimelow (now Lord Brimelow) our most

skilled Kremlin-watcher who took such a robust attitude over the invasion of Czechoslovakia and the expulsion of 105 Soviet diplomats. Can this be the same Brimelow who during 1945-46 kept insisting that every Soviet citizen must be sent back, by force if necessary?

Or maybe that experience affected his attitude, induced him to take a tough stand in 1968 and 1971? We shall never know. Lord Brimelow will not discuss it.

In 1944 the British Government took a decision which cost many lives. It killed not only lawless criminals and traitors, but also innocent prisoners-of-war, displaced persons, forced labourers, women and children. The scale of cruelty involved, even by wartime standards, was immense. Was it really necessary? Perhaps a fuller and franker account from those personally involved would convince the nation and quieten a growing sense of collective guilt.

Alternatively, it might show that we were wrong, that we were accomplices in a massive crime. Then we should have to think seriously how best to make restitution. But in either case, the nation now needs all the available evidence.

Nicholas Bethell

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An ordinary house in an ordinary street



yet it could rescue 7 elderly people from loneliness

Abbeyfield buys and converts ordinary houses into about 7 bed-sitting-rooms each. Here, lonely elderly people enjoy both the privacy of their own rooms with their own furniture around them—and the company of others at two meals a day, served in the dining room by the housekeeper. Abbeyfield helps people of all backgrounds. Abbeyfield is, perhaps, one of the more imaginative solutions to the problem of loneliness in old age. Each Abbeyfield house is established and looked after by its

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ABBIEFIELD SOCIETY
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35A High Street, Potters Bar, Hertfordshire, Potters Bar 43371.

LEAPMAN IN AMERICA

My typewriter is barely cool from tapping out my column on Christmas, 1977, and now it is time to preview Christmas, 1978. The toy industry takes only a few weeks to recover from the December battlefield before it begins to lay plans for the following year's assault on the hearts and minds of the nation's youngsters.

The campaign opened officially last week at the American toy fair in New York. It is the 75th toy fair and coincides with the 75th anniversary of that enduring toy, the teddy bear, named after President Theodore Roosevelt.

Stuffed toys like teddy bears are still a staple of the industry, accounting for nearly 10 per cent of the annual toy sale of more than three thousand million dollars (at wholesale prices). But what caught the eye at this year's fair were the less wholesome trends, which can be divided broadly into two categories—science fiction and filth.

Take filth first. One of last year's big Christmas hits was slime, simply a container filled with dreadful gooey green stuff which is surprisingly benign and easy to wipe up. This year's refinement is

worms in slime, where there are red plastic worms wriggling in the substance. I can think of no use for this product but it seems sure to be a hit.

Of the same genre is a make-up kit which invites buyers to 'turn yourself into the incredible melting man'. It is more slimy stuff which children apply to their faces to make them look as fiendish as the behaviour of many American children is.

Toys which allow children to make a mess always appeal to them. A California company with the fetching name of Wham-O specializes in devices which make people extremely wet. Introduced this year is the super sneaky squirtin' stick ('over 200 shots of summer squirt fun') which is shaped like a walking stick and has a deadly longer range than an old-fashioned water pistol.

More elaborate is the water wiggle, a device which is attached to a garden hose and hops around like a jumping cracker, squirting people. And now there is the fun fountain, which consists of a plastic sprinkler suspended on a jet of water (almost impossible to explain in words).

Wham-O's most successful produce has been the Frisbee, supplemented this year by a soft frisbee for use indoors

without damaging the furniture, and by a 'close encounters' UFO frisbee, very like an ordinary one except that it has on it a picture from the successful film, 'It's our first collectors' need.' (Lord Aldington was to prove it he showed me).

The 'close encounters' connexion illustrates the science fiction trend in the new toys. There are numerous models of characters and space vehicles from Star Wars, some of which move around and speak. 'UFO electronic pinball' is like ordinary pinball plus a high-pitched buzz.

One of the items which most intrigued visitors was a range of model cars and lorries powered by a heat cell. They can be made to move by shining a bright light on them.

There is a mini-planetary with a star chart and numerous board games with names like 'Star Wars', 'Close Encounters', and 'Laser Attack'. Another board game poses the question: 'Will the caveman escape the hungry lizard?'

Board games habitually reflect a nation's current obsessions, so it was no surprise to find one called 'Energy Quest'. There is another named 'Fat Chance' in which the name is to eat the least junk food (hamburgers, chips and the like).

In 'society scandals' the object is to gain the most social prestige, and you can choose to

be either a dowager, tycoon, playgirl or pinto. At the other end of the social scale is a game called 'Get off the welfare'—welfare being the American term for national assistance.

The British company of Invicta are big on board games, particularly 'Master Mind', which, with its many variations, has been a big hit here as in Britain. The newest refinement is 'Grand Master Mind', which involves geometric shapes as well as colours and looks horrifically difficult.

'We like the name', said the demonstrator. 'Grand master gives it a connotation with chess, if you see.' I saw.

The demonstrator then sat down and played with me Invicta's new game 'Ergo—the final line of thought'. It involves having to get five pegs in a row and I can see that it probably does involve quite a bit of strategy when played by experts. I won very easily, but I suspect that was because the demonstrator was in a hurry to get away.

The toy fair was launched at a press-conference, from which it emerged that a change in terminology could be afoot. There is an increasing tendency to replace the three-letter word 'toy' with the more elaborate 'plaything'.

Mr Abe Kent, chairman of the Toy Manufacturers of America, used the word often during his opening speech. He

also addressed himself to some of the criticisms directed at the industry, particularly with regard to the advertising of toys on children's television programmes.

The toy industry fact book distributed at the press conference goes into this in some detail, quoting impressive numbers of psychologists and other experts to defend their position.

'Confronted with accurate, honest advertising', it declares, 'children become the best judges of what toys and games will satisfy their needs and wishes. By contrast, adults characteristically misperceive much of what a child wants (Rossiter, J.R. et al, sociometry 1975). This stems from a tendency of grownups to nostalgically equate their own childhood with today's childhood.'

One Dr Brian Sutton-Smith is then brought into the attack. He has founded the Interservice with parents that most of them believe 'that moderate amounts of viewing of TV commercials contribute to their children's ability to understand the society in which they live'.

That is certainly true, even if the society they have to understand is one which exploits children's greed for possessions in order to make money for its makers. Dr Sutton-Smith, it turns out, is a consultant to the Toy Manufacturers of America. Although the fact book concedes that 'there is a correlation

between the overall amount of television viewing by children and their willingness to ask parents to purchase a advertised product', it concludes: 'Mothers report that they purchase decisions for their children in consultation with their children at an appropriate time, such as at Christmas or on the occasion of a birthday.'

The hard commercial value of television advertising, borne out by statistics, is shown by the fact that the typical radio in America has a manufacturing cost of \$200, and its selling price is one and a half times that. In Britain, where the distribution pattern does not encompass large mass merchandising organizations, it is one to six.

Be that as it may, I can assure Dr Sutton-Smith and his fellow researchers that decisions for children, wistful to understand the society in which they live, should watch a television commercial for slime with worms, and consultations with his parents should indicate his desire to purchase the product, that desire will not be fulfilled. Now, a nice teddy bear.

The Toy Manufacturers of America have appointed Mrs Virginia Bauer as their consumer affairs director. She used to be assistant for Consumer Affairs to President Nixon. From the sublime to the ridiculous, or vice versa?



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N BRITAIN'S CONSCIENCE

ation's attitude to its past sins is its responses to the past. If it sweeps its crimes under the carpet it heightens the crime. It is a false image of reality which is liable to distort perceptions. One of the st blots on the British d is the forcible repatriation of very large numbers of citizens at the end of the second World War. Some 12,000 were repatriated rather than 1. Many were murdered when they reached Soviet Russia. Many more died in camps during the war. A few, like Solzhenitsyn, came to the Gulag, but the story could be told in detail until the gn Office papers were ed under the thirty-year Then Lord Bethell wrote a Secret, published in Now, when the fuller nt is available in larger by Count Nikolai Tolstoy, as of Yalta.

ce and trickery

basic facts are that as the rew to a close there were 1 million people who could ed Soviet citizens scattered 3 western Europe. Some prisoners of war. Some had aken as slave labourers by azis. Some had left Russia before the war. Some were the Baltic states forcibly over by Stalin. About a were in German uni-Stalin wanted them all. He feared they might form leus of an émigré army. any case he had made it word and deed that any a soldier taken prisoner Germans was to be re-as a traitor. Anthony then British Foreign ury, who had acquired an rated respect for Stalin, The agreement was in in the Yalta agreement as carried out over the 40 years using a mixture e and trickery. case for the defence of policy, as outlined in by Eden himself, runs as follows. The Russians allies and were fighting ritain and America against ermany. Their cooperation cessary in wartime and e necessary in the peace followed. The British al interest in fostering cooperation was more an than the fate of the uals concerned. Further, he Russians were advanc-

ing through Germany and taking over camps in which British prisoners were held. These prisoners might be held as hostages if the Russians were not returned. Finally, Russians serving in German uniforms were enemies of Britain and were also traitors to their own country. They could not claim the protection of the Geneva Convention, it was claimed, and anyway they did not deserve any sympathy.

The case for the prosecution is that very little of this stands up to examination. Russian intentions were badly misjudged. Whatever cooperation with the Russians was possible was not dependent on forcible repatriation. In any case cooperation began to break down after the war, and Stalin soon broke the Yalta agreement, notably over Poland. Yet the repatriations were stubbornly and brutally continued. Nor has any evidence been found that the Russians were prepared to hold British soldiers hostage against the return of Soviet citizens. Certainly no attempt was made to test whether they would. The Americans were far less ready than the British to repatriate the unwilling and they still got their own soldiers back. Moreover the repatriations continued even after all the British soldiers were home.

It was also wrong to apply simple categories of loyalty and treachery to wartime Russia. Some of the Russians in German uniform thought they were fighting communism, not Russia. Some had been captured by the Germans, starved, beaten and forced into German uniform at pistol point. Others simply knew that Stalin's policy was to shoot returning prisoners of war, so they preferred a chance of life in another uniform. This factor also gives support to the legal argument that because their state had withdrawn its protection from them they were relieved of their duty to be loyal. The state betrayed them, not they the state.

There were also civilians, including women and children, some of whom were illegally detained in Britain. They were sent back to their deaths in disregard of Britain's traditional willingness to grant refuge to the oppressed. This problem was dismissed by the Foreign Office with the words: "Any attempt to draw a line between traitors and refugees would lead to interminable wrangles with the Soviet authorities. We are therefore in favour of avoiding discrimination."

The case for the prosecution is particularly harsh on the officials who carried out and in most cases supported the policy. They were doing more than their minimal duty in implementing a political decision, and some of their writings make alarming reading. Mr Patrick Dean, then Assistant Legal Adviser to the Foreign Office, wrote in June, 1944: "In due course all those with whom the Soviet authorities desire to deal must, subject to what is said below, be handed over to them, and we are not concerned with the fact that they may be shot or otherwise more harshly dealt with than they might be under English law."

Mr Thomas Brimelow, then a junior official in the Foreign Office, wrote on Christmas Day 1945: "We consider that all Soviet citizens should be repatriated, forcibly if necessary." Presumably a Foreign Office brief lay behind the erroneous information given to the House of Commons by Mr Christopher Mayhew, then a junior minister, on May 12, 1947. Replying to a question by Mr Stokes, he said there had been no attempted suicides in Operation Eastwind. And this is not the only evidence of attempts to conceal the full horror of what was happening from the public, from Parliament, and even from Mr Ernest Bevin, the Foreign Secretary, who was persuaded to overcome his doubts about continuing the policy of his predecessor.

The whole episode is not just a bit of tragic history best forgotten. The facts have only recently become generally available. They are a matter of public concern because they involve the public policies of this country and the way these policies were arrived at and implemented. They point to serious and damaging mistakes in the past and raise important issues for the present. They also provide a valuable reminder of the dangers of excluding elementary considerations of justice and humanity from the conduct of diplomacy in the misguided belief that this can serve the national interest.

Seek guidance

There are now two specific things that need to happen. First, British officials and politicians stand accused of giving wrong advice, promoting wrong policies and causing the deaths of many innocent people. The civil servants concerned are permitted by the Radcliffe guidelines to prepare memoirs after a gap of fifteen years since the events they describe. The thirty-year rule applies to the documents in which their policy advice is contained. In dealing with the period 1944-47 they are well clear on both counts. In cases of doubt, they must seek guidance from their former department. They should approach Dr Owen on this matter. The Foreign Secretary should give them *carte blanche* to present Parliament and public with their versions of forcible repatriation. Mr Harold Macmillan, as Minister of State for the Mediterranean theatre in 1944-45, should lend his great authority to the process of disclosure by telling all he knows. The case for the prosecution has been powerfully presented by Lord Bethell and Count Tolstoy. The defence, if defence there be, has yet to be heard.

Secondly, it is reasonably clear that Parliament was misinformed on May 21, 1947. Now that the relevant papers are available, and while some of those who wrote them are still alive, it would be wholly appropriate for a parliamentary committee to inquire into whether this was deliberate. In the process it could scarcely avoid some review of the policies involved. The principle of truthful disclosure to Parliament needs to be jealously defended, and if Parliament will not go back when it discovers past breaches of this principle its determination to defend it in the present will be in doubt. In this matter it can also act as the conscience of the nation.

The Director-General of the BBC, and camera crews would have been sent to them at a time of choosing. What callow producer would have dared suggest to Sir Winston that he would be expected to cover one subject rather than another? What did Atlee do when he was advised that his clipped and bleakly delivered style needed some amendment for radio, except go and be true to himself? It was left to Harold Macmillan to discover the party political issues of television, as he discovered so much in his own way, when he had an fireside conversation with President Eisenhower at Number 10 in front of the cameras, and that was the beginning of the end for the old lobby system, as Harold Wilson, Alec Douglas-Home, Ted Heath, Jim Callaghan and Margaret Thatcher have well understood.

Hidbound by its history and perhaps its pride, the Westminster lobby has failed, I believe, to adapt in a way that would ensure its survival and also ensure that it continues to do what newspapers can best do. Collectively, it should insist that everything given to it by ministers and other politicians should be on record, unless there are exceptional reasons for confidentiality which broadcasting members of the lobby equally accept to observe.

Individually, as at all times since it came in to being, the lobby should go its intensively competitive way, bringing government and party secrets into the open, exploiting the advantage of living alongside politicians day and night, and above all returning to the practice of well-informed and balanced analysis to show that governmental or party futilities are really what they seem to be on television.

Equally, ministers and politicians should put to better use the practice that Sir Harold Wilson, in my view, eventually abused: that is, the confidential instruction of small groups of lobby reporters about what lies behind the façades of the Commons and the television studios. After all Iain Macleod, as party chairman and Leader of the House, created his "white commonwealth" and very honestly used it as far as the lobby men involved. At its best the lobby will always be a one-man or small-scale craft but, then, small businesses are coming politically into their own again.

Public interest in devolution

From Mr Dafydd Wigley, MP for Caernarfon (Plaid Cymru)
Sir, Your report today (February 14) that Scottish opinion is not "bored" by devolution, but remains overwhelmingly in favour of a Scots Assembly, confirms a suspicion of mine. It is not the people that are bored by this issue, but Westminster politicians who are opposed to devolution—and certain journalists who are ignorant of what is going on in Scotland. The degree of boredom in the House of Commons underlines the need for a Scots and a Welsh Assembly—where the issues concerning those two countries can be debated by people interested in their well-being. If the opponents of devolution succeed in frustrating the present Bills by the use of "rigged" referendums, in which their own votes are counted, they stand the prospect of being bored for very much longer. For the issue will not go away, however boring it may seem to those not interested in Scots and Welsh affairs.

Yours truly,
DAFYDD WIGLEY,
House of Commons,
February 14.

Child pornography

From Mrs J. M. Hughes
Sir, It would be interesting to know if Professor Ivor Mills (letters, February 15) in his donnish Cambridgeshire is aware of any of the pornographic material which he refers to. If he thinks that it consists of innocent photographs of little children with no clothes on, I would suggest that he has not. It is too early for any assessment of the long damage to children at present being used for pornographic purposes, as they have not yet grown up; and interviews with adults of Professor Mills' generation, who may have had nasty experiences with their nannies, hardly suffice as evidence. If the present "storm" is based mainly on foreign material, as Professor Mills says it is, then it will only be a matter of time before this material reaches this country—time in which a small number of people could take a very large part in trying to get something done about it.

I am, Sir, Yours faithfully,
J. M. HUGHES,
59 Thomas Street,
Cirencester,
Gloucestershire,
February 15.

From Mr David Holbrook
Sir, There are surely objections to child pornography which are not based on hysterical "neo-puritanism" (Professor Mills, February 15). The kind of person who is impelled to enter into sexual behaviour with a child would seem from case histories to be one who prefers sensuality without the emotional complexities of an adult relationship. This is a person who does not have to face the obligations of maturity. Because of this the child is inevitably exploited, because he or she has not yet developed the emotional capacities to deal with the powerful sensual feelings aroused.

But the child cannot either, of course experience full satisfaction, because it is not ready for such an encounter. This cannot be beneficial. And as for the adult involved, he cannot experience satisfaction either. For this reason, as some have argued, humanity tend to become resentful. The child in paedophile perversions and in child pornography can therefore only be a kind of plaything, in a situation in which there is no satisfaction for the need to "meet" the "other" in sexual love: in consequence, the drive may turn to hate. That is, there is a kind of desperate extension of play in this way has been argued by Masud Khan, developing theories of sexual development and child psychology from the work of the late D. W. Winnicott, the leading British paediatrician.

The paedophile perversions and child pornography have also been made by Professor Robert Stoller in his book *Perversion—the Erotic Form of Hated* (Harvester Press). The glossy child pornography magazine glorifies the existing sexual hatred expressed in exploiting the immature who have no defences against such misuse, and no one who has read the literature of psychoanalysis could be as bland as Professor Mills about its possible educational effects.

Yours truly,
DAVID HOLBROOK,
Longcote,
Haverhill Road,
Stapleford,
Cambridge.

Dispute at the Post Office

From Mr Mark Elwes
Sir, The industrial action by the Post Office Engineering Union in support of a shorter working week will shortly have the most damaging effect on both industrial and residential telephone subscribers and, of course, on the telecommunications business as a whole.

Part of the industrial action— which started on November 1 and could continue until June or even beyond—is the refusal to bring into service new exchanges and extensions to existing exchanges. In a period of substantial growth in demand following the recent price stability and the promotional activities of the Post Office, the inevitable and presumably intentional results will be increased waiting lists, reduced service and, because of the adverse effects on Post Office profits, inflated prices.

The deliberate abuse of consumers as a negotiating tactic by a monopoly union engaged in providing a monopoly service must surely cause concern. The introduction of industrial democracy at the Post Office had led us to hope for something better.

Yours faithfully,
MARK ELWES,
General Secretary,
Telephone Users' Association,
14 Grand Avenue, N10.

The plight of the private landlord

From Mr Bruce Douglas-Mann, MP for Merton, Mitcham and Morden (Labour)
Sir, "Why the landlord's lot is not a happy one." If Mr John Hutchinson's landlord friend (February 15) is left with only £3 per week out of gross weekly rents of £144, he is either extremely philanthropic or grossly incompetent. Whichever he is, one can sympathize with his difficulties, but they do not justify the restoration to landlords of the right to evict their tenants without proper notice or court order, for which Mr Hutchinson appears to be arguing.

There is certainly a case for much better legal advice services to both landlord and tenant. Many local authorities do provide these—though if Mr Hutchinson's facts are complete his friend should clearly have been eligible for free legal aid. The competent landlord need have no difficulty in evicting a non-paying tenant—though collecting arrears from someone without money is, admittedly, more difficult. A landlord who lives on the property, or who is letting his home during a temporary absence, is even more fully protected.

Privately rented property has been diminishing as a proportion of the housing stock at a pretty constant rate since 1914. The Rent Acts have checked rather than accelerated that decline, which was fastest between 1957 and 1964 (after the 1957 Rent Act removed protection from a large proportion of private tenants). Our tax system, which makes mortgage interest, but not rent, tax deductible, ensures that the return to the owner of the empty house will be greater if he sells rather than lets: for the occupier can pay more at a lower cost to himself.

If there has been any acceleration in the decline of the privately rented sector since 1964, protection has been extended to furnished tenants in 1974 (which is doubtful, particularly if we are talking about accommodation which people on average incomes could afford) it is largely due to ignorance. Articles such as Mr Hutchinson's help to spread that ignorance rather than to dispel it.

Yours faithfully,
BRUCE DOUGLAS-MANN,
House of Commons,
February 15.

Mr Heath on immigration

From Dorothea Lady Chetwynd
Sir, When a politician and more particularly an ex-Prime Minister, with the benefit of his knowledge and past experience, is asked a question at a political meeting, it seems to me far more important that he should give an honest answer, rather than give himself up to the views expressed by his colleagues in the shadow Cabinet.

In fact, Mr Heath was contributing to the open discussion on the subject of immigration which the shadow Cabinet desire. Furthermore, Mrs Thatcher, in her long-term aim that immigration to this country shall end but how can this be "policy" unless we are told how it is to be brought about?

The emotional reaction of some MPs will not help the Conservative Party and the emotive handling of it by the press will help no one. I am particularly annoyed that you, Sir, should make this a front page story, complete with picture and political comment.

Yours faithfully,
DOROTHEA CHETWYND,
Daniel's Cottage,
Strype,
Hungerford,
Berkshire,
February 14.

From Mr David Mellor
Sir, I entirely agree with Ronald Butt's article today (February 15) both as regards his comments on the insecure foundations of Mr Heath's remarks on immigration and also his assessment of Mr Heath's recent behaviour towards Mrs Thatcher.

During Mr Heath's substantial term as leader of our party, there were many Conservatives who were out of sympathy either with his policies, his personality, or his complex and confused management. Nevertheless, with the one major exception of Mr Powell, who was rightly and strongly castigated by Mr Heath and others for disloyalty, Mr Heath was loyally supported by all sections of the party, and was thereby enabled to win a great victory at the polls in 1970.

In his time as leader, he drew very heavily indeed on the bank of party loyalty, and now that his credibility has been shattered there are many of us who think that the time is ripe for him to pay something back in. Few Conservatives will retain much regard for him, particularly those active in

is not now a happy one" is a timely reminder of the urgent need for law reform in the private rented sector. It is hardly surprising that landlords find the law to be of Byzantine complexity, for not even parliamentary counsellors seem to be joining them: one refers to the recent crop of errors in the 1977 Rent Act.

Prejudice against landlords is entrenched. As a result of ruthless though perfectly foreseeable exploitation of the anomalies in the 1957 Rent Act, "Rachmanism" is now the Pavlovian response to mere mention of the word "landlord". Yet the reality of abysmally low and sometimes negative returns is far from public and official consciousness.

It is no wonder that inner Liverpool has decayed after half a century of rent control and the consequent half century of despair: it was predicted by economists half a century ago. It is no wonder there is now a desperate shortage of accommodation in Liverpool and elsewhere: no wonder that landlords cut their losses by bricking up properties in the hope of better times; no wonder that once fine properties have been demolished, to be replaced by barren estates of unspeakably mean dwellings worthy of refugee camps.

In Dublin the position is radically different; majestic Georgian properties are tenanted, with no problem of urban decay. The reason? No legislation similar to our Rent Acts has been passed. The same is true of Belgium, where there is no shortage of accommodation despite its being the most densely populated country in Europe.

One would be foolish to expect a radical change in the law in the Government's forthcoming review of the Rent Act. The same pig headed policies will continue, leading to the creation of yet more ghettos like Liverpool's notorious "Piggies". Moreover, many in the Labour Party call for the outright end to private renting, irrespective of the human misery and colossal public spending involved.

I would respectfully add to Lord Goodman's plea for "passion" in housing policy by advocating a little more common sense and a little less bigoted ideology. If the Rent Act were repealed tomorrow there would be "to let" signs in every road.

Yours faithfully,
R. H. FREEMAN,
62 Canning Street,
Liverpool,
February 16.

From Mr Eithne M. Day
Sir, I have been reading with interest the debate following Mrs Thatcher's statement on immigration (which, it seems, has become a euphemism for race or colour); I have also been reading Aldous Huxley's *Brave New World Revisited*. In his discussion on "Propaganda in a Democratic Society" he has the following to say:

"There are two kinds of propaganda—rational propaganda. In favour of action that is consonant with the enlightened self-interest of those who make it and those to whom it is addressed, and non-rational propaganda that is not consonant with anybody's enlightened self-interest, but is dictated by, and appeals to, passions, blind impulses, unconscious cravings or fears."

"Propaganda in favour of action that is consonant with enlightened self-interest appeals to reason by means of logical arguments, based upon the best available evidence fully and honestly set forth. Propaganda in favour of action dictated by the impulses that are below self-interest, offers false, garbled or incomplete evidence, and is based on argument and seeks to influence its victims by the mere repetition of catchwords, by the furious denunciation of foreign or domestic scapegoats, and by cunningly associating its lowest purposes with the noblest ideals."

(CIV IV p 51-52, 1964 Chatto & Windus). Perhaps the Conservative Party might like to read on?

Sincerely,
EITHNE M. DOY,
Manor Farm,
Green Lanes,
Aylsham,
Norwich,
February 16.

Broadcasts to Rhodesia

From Mr H. C. Norwood
Sir, Your edition of January 25 contains a somewhat vitriolic attack on the broadcasts to Rhodesia from the BBC Francistown transmitter in the months following the Rhodesia Unilateral Declaration of Independence in November 1965. This is signed by Mr P. Van Der Byl, Rhodesian Minister of Foreign Affairs. Mr Van Der Byl states that the Francistown radio transmitter was set up with the purpose of fomenting revolution in Rhodesia.

The Rhodesian authorities have become adept at distorting the truth. The rebellion in Rhodesia took place on November 11, 1965, and Mr Van Der Byl himself took a leading, and reasonable part in it.

My wife and I lived in Salisbury during the eight months following UDI. We listened nightly to the BBC broadcasts relayed by the Francistown transmitter. They were the normal BBC overseas service broadcasts which included, at that time, a nightly quarter hour programme called *World at Night* which gave information about what the world felt about Rhodesia. This was very valuable because both the local and the overseas press were censored. The

Theatre visits by tourists

From Sir Donald Albery
Sir, May I please intrude on your space in order to correct the impression that is currently being created that tourists coming to London possibly tend to lower the standard of the theatre by choosing the less worthy or frivolous productions. I am sure that is a rather chauvinist view as our statistics prove exactly the opposite. The percentage of foreign tourists attending the serious productions is about double that attending the light weight productions. In fact I think I can safely say that before tourists started coming to London in large numbers, virtually the only new plays that were available were the so-called drawing room comedies.

The picture is very different today and the theatre by and large has never been fuller or better supported. If there is a crisis, I think it is purely due to the fact the costs and inflation have outstripped the rise in the cost of admission. For example the cost of a top price seat in 1958-59 was 12s 6d. In real terms, therefore, the price of admission to a straight play today should, allowing for the fall in the value of the pound, be £7, which is a very reasonable price for seeing the independent theatre which has no subsidy. Perhaps the Chancellor of the Exchequer will see his way this year to relieve Shaw, Shakespeare, Mozart, Beethoven etc. of VAT, and put its instead on pornography and glossy sex magazines of all kinds which at the moment go tax free.

We consider that the fact that the percentage of foreigners going to the theatre has increased does not necessarily mean that the British audience has declined as the theatres are now far fuller than they were before the war when it was quite usual for theatres to be closed for two months a year or occasionally even for six months, and when they were open it was considered lucky if they were playing to 50 per cent or 60 per cent of capacity. What the tourists have done is to fill a great number of seats that would otherwise be empty, help keep down the price of admission, assist in keeping the theatre in the red, and at the same time help to improve the quality of the product. The American tourist does not fly all the way here to see light, frivolous comedies. He can see plays of this kind more to his taste at home.

Yours faithfully,
DONALD ALBERY,
Chairman and Managing Director,
The Wyndham Theatres Ltd,
Albany Theatre,
St Martin's Lane, WC2,
February 15.

Education for industry

From Mr Keith Grant
Sir, Ivor Goodson's article (February 14) explaining why Britain needs to change its large "educational" system is only one of several indications of a fresh determination to bring about a closer rapport between industry and education. Educationists of all disciplines are increasingly anxious to contribute to Britain's economic survival, and companies are now aware that participation in education is necessary if industry is to attract the recruits it needs.

Unfortunately, industry has not yet succeeded in dispelling the impression that what it has to offer to school leavers and graduates is a grim and unattractive environment in which to spend their working lives. Nor has it sought to emphasize sufficiently the unequalled variety of challenging opportunities and responsibilities which the term "industry" which all too frequently is interpreted to mean an amorphous activity conducted on an inhuman scale.

The lesson from this seems to be that industry must concentrate on promoting the interests and the opportunities of the disciplines which are particularly relevant to its needs, rather than its corporate importance, or career choices which hinge less on the decision whether or not to go into industry, and more on the prospect of satisfying specific professional ambitions. There is little doubt that today, and in the future, such ambitions are likely to be better satisfied in industry than in most other areas of employment.

This certainly applies in the field of design, as we at the Design Council know well from our own experience. The Design Council will be applicable in other fields as well.

Yours faithfully,
KEITH GRANT,
Director, Design Council,
The Design Centre,
28 Hagyard, SW1,
February 16.

Salary anomalies

From the Principal of the Royal Academy of Music and the Director of the Royal College of Music
Sir, Two distinguished heads of Oxbridge colleges ask the question (February 10) if the university teachers do not constitute a serious anomaly, what does?

Answer . . . the staff of the London Royal Music Colleges, whose remuneration is far below that of their counterparts in the universities—without their pension benefits.

Yours faithfully,
ANTHONY LEWIS,
DAVID WILCOCKS,
Royal Academy of Music,
Marylebone Road, NW1.

Take a memo

From Mr John Crawford
Sir, As an employee of a local authority I arranged for Bernard Levin's article in today's *Times* (February 17) to be copied to all of my colleagues.

It is a pity that your layout of the article did not conform to the standard sizes of photocopy paper as it had to be copied in two parts thereby using twice as much paper as would have been necessary otherwise. I beg to remain your humble, obedient (CIVIL) servant,
JOHN CRAWFORD,
Rowallan,
Lenzie,
Glasgow,
February 17.

CARY
PATRICK TREW
ctor of Valian

John
machinery

THE TIMES

BUSINESS NEWS

Food
valuers

British warning Japan of possible limits on imports

Hazelhurst
received an official
at the United King-
dom, the British
against imports of
they continue to
greater share of the
market.

ing, described by
officials as an
or implied threat",
yesterday when Sir
Villford, the British
r in Tokyo, met Mr
noda, the Foreign
and Mr Toshio
e Minister for Inter-
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plaints over a new
apanese car exports
ted Kingdom.

g to Tokyo officials,
t apparently implied
these car exports
restricted in the
ingdom unless the
ween the British and
car industries" was
solved for the British
man in Tokyo admitted
ichael called on the
se leaders yesterday
the subject of Japan-
exports. But, the
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e talks to the British

Japanese officials
Michael asked the
ity to persuade the
to take volun-
to restrain shipments,
ported to have given
that the problem
to develop into a
conflict".

Japanese ministers
the complaints, but
not issue a commit-
ment.

ambassador met the
ministers, apparently
an official message
ion, 10 days after a
nd of talks between
Automobile Manufac-
turers Association (JAMA) and

Motor plants threatened by deliveries dispute

By Donald Macintyre
Labour Reporter

Car plants face serious disruption next month because of threatened industrial action by delivery firms in support of a 20 per cent pay claim.

About 750 drivers at Silcock and Colling, which delivers Ford, Chrysler and British Leyland cars to retailers, are supporting their claim partly on the grounds that another big company in the field has already agreed a similar deal.

The Department of Employment is inquiring into the settlement at Tolman's Delivery Service, one of whose subsidiaries is a major carrier of cars made by Leyland.

An offer by Silcock and Colling of a 10 per cent increase has been rejected by the drivers, whose shop stewards have given formal notice of industrial action from the second week of March.

The drivers' members of the Transport and General Workers' Union have not said what industrial action they will take. An all-out strike would build up a rapid backlog of cars at factories, and could halt Chrysler sales within a week of starting.

Shop stewards representing the Silcock drivers, who earn between £100 and £110 weekly on average, have been warned by the company that a deal outside guidelines could provoke sanctions especially since Chrysler, as well as Leyland, receives public money.

The deal at Tolman, of which James Car Deliveries of Coventry is a subsidiary, is understood to give 20p on the hourly rate from January 1 (the settlement date) until June, and 25p on the hourly rate from July 1. It is estimated to mean overall increases of about £1,000 a year to the drivers.

A Department of Employment letter has gone to the company to ask for details of the settlement, which has been followed by an increase in the delivery rates charged by the company of about 12 per cent.

Right to land at La Guardia could bring breakthrough for sales in US New York permit vital to airbus

From Our United States Economics Correspondent

Negotiations are now entering their final phase in New York about the prospect for the European aircraft to use the city's La Guardia airport.

The outcome of the negotiations will have a critical effect not only on the financial prospects for the Airbus, which uses British manufactured wings, but also on the prospects of the Lockheed L-1011 TriStar, which uses Rolls-Royce engines.

The European manufacturers of the Airbus hope to land a major deal with Eastern Airlines, which currently has a large TriStar fleet of some 31 aircraft, but Eastern's decision will depend on whether the New York authorities permit the Airbus to use La Guardia. Eastern intends to take a firm decision within the next four to eight weeks.

Sale of the Airbus to Eastern—the first such sale to a United States airline—would be a dramatic breakthrough for the European manufacturers. It could prompt other American airlines to buy the Airbus. According to a spokesman for the Airbus, the airline would be able to make the Airbus to be used on routes shorter than the flight from New York to Houston.

A spokesman for Airbus Industries in New York stated that: "We do not have any problems" with the Port Authority. He asserted that the prospects of an agreement were "excellent".

The facts are, however, that the maximum take-off weight of La Guardia is 268,000 pounds, and that the Airbus weight for use on the New York-Florida route is at least 300,000 pounds, and considerably more for longer routes.

Airbus Industries is confident that the port authority will not only agree to strengthen the airport quickly to permit the Airbus to serve the La Guardia-Florida route in time for next winter's season, but that it will also commit itself to undertake a much larger programme to enable La Guardia to be used by wide-bodied jet aircraft on long routes.

Such a commitment is seen as vital by Eastern which believes that it must be forthcoming soon since as it cannot afford to wait more than another couple of months before making detailed plans on how best to serve its highly profitable New York-Florida route next winter.

The spokesman for Airbus Industries denied that the port authority was playing politics with this issue, as it did in its many attempts to stop Concorde landing in New York. He said negotiations were "strictly at a technical level—this is an engineering problem."

Fonder look in US at pay policies, UK style

Slowly but surely increasing numbers of American businessmen are turning round to the view that the United States might need some form of incomes policy. This is an astonishing development.

It was not very long ago when businessmen here ranted and raved that incomes policies never worked and served only to undermine the vitality and the foundations of the free enterprise system.

The views of American businessmen are being influenced to some extent by recent successes abroad with incomes policies in such apparently different countries as Britain and Mexico and Argentina.

There is some evidence of increased bullishness, for example, on the part of American businessmen about Britain's inflation problems and there is not much talk on this side of the Atlantic any longer about the "British disease".

Mr. Charles Schuler, the chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, was given a warm ovation by about 200 leading United States executives after outlining the Carter Administration's inflation strategy at a conference in New York last Thursday. And quite a few people in his audience said that they were in favour of the administration's voluntary approach is worth trying.

It is a sign of these inflation-ridden times, perhaps, that at the same conference Mr. Henry Fowler, former United States Secretary of the Treasury, spoke as some length about alternative types of incomes policies.

At one of the sessions of the conference, the United States Businessmen listened to Mr. Michael Edwards, chairman of British Leyland, and to industrialists from Mexico and Argentina, extolling the virtues of the anti-inflation approaches in their own countries.

The three foreign industrialists left no doubt that they believed incomes policies could be beneficial for reestablishing an economic environment in which free enterprise could flourish.

Mr. Edwards was quite emphatic that the British strategy could not be easily exported. He said that the success of the United Kingdom incomes policy and other economic policies owed a great deal to a unique set of economic and industrial circumstances and to the particularly resourceful and strong leadership of Mr. Callaghan and Mr. Healey.

He also asserted that not only had the United Kingdom policies set Britain on the road to a much brighter future, but that they had directly led to much closer relations between business and government and to the development of "co-operation between management and unions that has never been bettered."

Whether the Americans in his audience were fully convinced by Mr. Edwards is difficult to say, yet it is really quite a remarkable change that American businessmen should be showing any interest at all in Britain's approach to economic policy formulation, and it is still more remarkable that their interest should focus in particular upon incomes policies.

Frank Vogel
in Washington

ions step up Speke challenge

Shakespeare
industrial
leak
to British Ley-
land closure of its
assembly plant on
t, with the loss of
jobs, will be stepped
ek by both the trade
the region's MPs.
setting at the weekend
land shop stewards'
an unofficial body but
most powerful shop-
stewards—set the
ad its workforce on
course which can
e group into fur-
ther wage demands,
wards issued an
a challenge to Mr
Edwards, Leyland's

a sit-in at the Liverpool plant.
Leyland's offer of what
appeared to be among the most
attractive severance terms ever
offered in the motor industry or
elsewhere, made no impression
on the shop stewards.

They see the decision to end
the assembly operations at
Speke as probably only the first
stage in the new tough policy
of Mr. Edwards, who has
already revealed plans to cut
the total Leyland Cars labour
force by 12,500 in the
immediate future.

On the Merseyside, an area
where unemployment is already
running at 10.6 per cent, there
is growing anxiety that the
transfer of car assembly to the
Midlands could be only the
start of a complete withdrawal
by Leyland from the region.

Under the proposals so far
announced, the body-pressing
operations, which are carried
out in a separate plant, will
continue with body shells for
both the TR7 assuming it is
ever made again, and the Dol-
om being shipped to Coventry
for assembly.

CBI export anxieties on increase

By Peter Hill
Industrial Correspondent

Growing concern over export prospects was expressed yesterday by the Confederation of British Industry. The organization said the overall picture was worrisome.

In its latest monthly industrial trends survey, the CBI said that there had been a considerable deterioration in export order books over the past 11 months.

The decline had accelerated since the improvement in the sterling exchange rate with the dollar. Some key exporting industries, like the chemical and electricals, had experienced a sharp decline in their overseas sales between the end of last year and the end of January.

The loss of price competitiveness in turn had led to a flood of imports, and last week the British plastics industry expressed serious worries at the prices at which some imports were arriving in the United Kingdom, particularly from French and Italian plastics producers.

The latest CBI survey noted that producers of consumer goods appeared to be relatively less pessimistic than companies elsewhere in manufacturing industry; but in only four of the 44 detailed groups did more than one third of respondents to the survey consider export order books to be "above normal".

Total order books in manufacturing industry remained weak, the CBI said in its latest survey, carried out between the end of last month and February 15.

Stocks of finished goods remained more than adequate. For the next four months companies generally believed that the volume of output would be much the same as it had been since the end of September last year, although the Chancellor's forthcoming Budget measures might provide some stimulation to export growth.

The survey said that while companies in general did not expect acceleration in the growth rate of production, companies in electronic goods, furniture and plastics and some improvement.

Survey finds about half managers are 'fairly satisfied' with earnings

By Rodney Cowton

Despite the undoubted erosion of differentials and middle-class living standards which has taken place in recent years, many managers are still reasonably happy with their earnings.

Political and Economic Planning, last month carried out a pilot survey of attitudes among the membership of the British Institute of Management, and has carried out a preliminary analysis of the first 500 responses.

The response to the question: "How satisfied are you with your current earnings?" were: very satisfied, 10 per cent; fairly satisfied, 46 per cent; rather dissatisfied, 29 per cent; very dissatisfied, 14 per cent.

Although this could be interpreted either way, PEP comments that "there is no unanimous outrage among managers about their pay rates". They say that satisfaction depends not so much on actual earnings as on what you are used to and what you expect.

One suspects that any group of workers, at any level, would have produced a very similar set of responses.

The reasons for dissatisfaction were analysed both in relation to the whole sample, and among those who were dissatisfied. For both groups the level of earnings of managers in relation to those of other workers was the most common reason given, being cited by 30 per cent of those who were dissatisfied, though only by 13 per cent of all respondents.

Rates of taxation, incomes policy and the individual's earnings relative to those of other managers were other main reasons for dissatisfaction.

The levels of earnings in this country compared to those in some other countries was given as a cause of dissatisfaction by only 4 per cent of all respondents and by 10 per cent of those who were dissatisfied with their earnings.

Only 14 per cent of the sample believe that their living standards in the future will be mainly determined by their work effort, though 43 per cent believe it will be partly determined by their work.

The average working week for the respondents was given as 40 hours, and only a quarter thought that more powerful incentives would either make them work substantially more hours or much harder.

The effect of improved incentives would, however, be greater with the less well paid and with those more powerful incentives would either make them work substantially more hours or much harder.

Of the respondents who worked in unionized plants 25 per cent thought that disputes very seriously or fairly seriously affected the running of the organization, though only 19 per cent of the total sample thought so.

Respondents who were themselves members of a trade union, numbered 32 per cent and a further 4 per cent were considering joining a union.

Managers' lot, page 20

Italian savings banks board deposed by decree

From John Earle
Rome, Feb 19

With a decree signed at the weekend, the Treasury Minister, has deposed the board of Italian savings banks.

His decision, taken in the wake of a series of scandals affecting the banks, was a surprise. The banks' former director-general for 20 years, paved the way for the Bank of Italy to nominate one of its emergency commissioners to run the institution.

Signor Arcani, a Christian Democrat former junior minister and ex-president of the Italian Banking Association, is being sought by police for arrest on a charge of embezzlement.

His name has been linked with several scandals, including the manipulation of a secret fund running into millions of pounds, the grant of loans totalling more than £120m to a family of Roman building contractors, and alleged political pay-offs by oil companies.

He has disappeared, after being forced to resign last year.

Details of the irregularities at Italcasse came to light with an inspection of its books conducted by the Bank of Italy.

The audit has become an issue with political overtones, as the campaign for the dismissal of the board, dominated by Christian Democrats, has been led by the Socialists and Communists.

Italcasse gathers its funds from the network throughout the country of savings banks, which are one of the main destinations for family savings.

Wage sanctions 'threaten civil engineering'

Pay guideline clauses in government contracts could have serious effects on Britain's civil engineering industry, it was claimed today.

The Federation of Civil Engineering Contractors says that the sanctions are "totally inequitable and unworkable in many respects."

Sir Maurice Baring, the federation's president, has written to Mr. Shore, Secretary for the Environment, protesting about the planned clauses, and suggesting ways in which they could be changed.

The draft states that department will reserve the right to end a contract on one month's notice after which it will not be obliged to take delivery or pay for any further goods.

He also asserted that not only had the United Kingdom policies set Britain on the road to a much brighter future, but that they had directly led to much closer relations between business and government and to the development of "co-operation between management and unions that has never been bettered."

Whether the Americans in his audience were fully convinced by Mr. Edwards is difficult to say, yet it is really quite a remarkable change that American businessmen should be showing any interest at all in Britain's approach to economic policy formulation, and it is still more remarkable that their interest should focus in particular upon incomes policies.

Frank Vogel
in Washington

rds urged to elect more executive directors

Stephen Wilkins
said it has been made
a federation of British
the Wilson Commit-
tee companies should
be to have at least
executive directors on
boards.

Leading to other insti-
tutions the pension
the Stock Exchange,
its recommendation,
to welcome the inclu-
sion in the Exis-
ting agreement of a
nt to appoint non-
executive directors.

It is aware that its pro-
posal be implemented
giving boards were pre-
allow their executives
non-executive direc-
tors of other com-

Whitehall. The recent White
Paper, "The Conduct of
Company Directors", said that non-
executive directors "can per-
form a useful function in help-
ing to resolve problems of con-
flicts of interest as well as in
other ways".

It said that their function
should be to provide indepen-
dent supervision of a company's
management, but for them to do
this effectively, there would
need to be enough of them. One
or two on a 20-strong board
would not be enough.

Only 35 per cent of companies
in the *Times* 1,000 for 1975-76
had more than two non-execu-
tive directors, and 25 per cent
had none.

In its paper the CBI also says
that non-executive directors
could play an important linking
role between a company board
and its shareholders.

Its concern for better rela-
tionships is echoed by the
Institutional Shareholders Com-
mittee, which was set up in
1973 by the four big institu-
tional associations.

At present its role is limited
to taking up problems with par-
ticular companies when they
are brought to its attention by
a member.

But it is now proposing to
extend its role to allow
approaches from the directors
of companies to discuss man-
agement problems with the
institution.

Unusually, has circulated a
paper to the members of its
sponsoring associations suggest-
ing that a board wanting help
on the selection of a new non-
executive director should be
encouraged to consult insti-
tutional shareholders "to ensure
that the appointment is one in
which investors will have confidence".

Financial Editor, page 19

Iranian minister stresses Opec concern over dollar

Kuwait, Feb 19.—Mr. Moham-
med Yaganeh, the Iranian
Finance Minister, has said Iran
would insist on keeping oil
prices frozen during the second
half of this year when ministers
of the Organisation of Petro-
leum Exporting Countries hold
their mid-year conference next
June.

In an interview published
yesterday, Mr. Yaganeh said his
country was seriously concerned
about the declining value of the
dollar, and that unless the
United States took steps to halt
the slide, Opec states might
have to act to protect their
interests.

He said the value of oil
revenues had been eroded by
the dollar's slump on the fore-
ign exchange markets, since oil
is priced in dollars.

Mr. Yaganeh said his coun-
try's decision to press for oil
prices in dollars was influenced
by the price freeze in the world
oil market.

"If the United States does
not take action to end the de-
cline in dollar values, a solu-
tion will have to be found (by
Opec)," he said.—Reuter.

National savings continue upward trend

By Our Financial Editor

All forms of National Savings are continuing "to attract a strong inflow of money." Total funds administered have now reached £9,740m, representing an increase of more than £2,000m over the past year.

Provisional figures from the Department for National Savings show a five week period from February 2 to show a net increase of £194.7m, or £160.9m net of accrued interest.

Under the new organization, this is the first month in which the figures do not include the Trustees Savings Bank, which will now be announcing figures separately.

The National Savings Bank had receipts of £75m and a £28.7m net increase in its ordinary accounts—the best monthly performance for more than 30 years, and a £47.4m net increase in the investment accounts.

On other pages

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Town & City Properties LIMITED

Unaudited interim results for the half year ended 28th September, 1977

Year ended	Half Year ended	Half Year ended
24.3.77	28.9.77	28.9.76
£'000	£'000	£'000
35,364	16,400	17,961
5,558	2,139	3,268
4,925	2,083	1,212
10,483	4,222	4,480
(35,737)	(15,191)	(18,003)
(25,274)	(10,969)	(13,523)
6,672	1,079	472
(18,602)	(9,890)	(13,051)
45	40	(19)
2,363	(1,850)	(13,648)
(2,363)	1,850	13,648
7,532	2,266	5,515
(11,025)	(7,584)	(7,553)

NOTES

1. The form in which the results are presented has been altered in order to achieve greater clarity. The particular change shown is the transfer from capital reserve in respect of outgoing properties currently under development. The comparative figures have been adjusted to reflect the new format.

2. Realised capital profits less losses and charges (after taxation) are made up as follows—

	£'000
Surplus of sale proceeds over original cost of properties, less capital gains tax	396
Excess of cost of acquisition over book value of net tangible assets of subsidiaries	(2,701)
Written off in respect of sales	424
Net capital profits	(1,880)

Note: The above surplus on sale of properties has no regard to valuation surpluses in previous years amounting to £5,415,000 which were included in capital reserve and have been written off.

3. The taxation relief included above is £1,300,000 (Period to 28.9.76 £700,000) and is limited by reference to the amount of offsettable chargeable capital gains. Significant losses remain available to be carried forward against future revenue profits.

No dividend is recommended for the period to 28th September 1977.

Since the preliminary announcement last August a further £24.4 million of property has been sold with a book value of £15.9 million. This brings the total of sales since 25.3.77 to £52.0 million with a book value of £46.3 million.

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

An initiative from the institutions

ago Lord O'Brien, then Governor of the Bank of England, tried to persuade institutions to involve themselves in the affairs of the companies in which they invested. He got a negative answer. The institutions line that their business was investing in companies, and that their business was to sell their shares. The measure of how much times have changed is that the Institutional Shareholders' Association, set up in 1973 in response to the government's (but on a very basis), should now itself be taking initiative to bring investors closer together. It still wants to avoid public problems are often more likely to be solved by a public air is anxious to establish a two-way communication channel which at present exists.

C, which pulls together the investment activities of the four institutions, is at the moment only ad to act when approached by a with a particular investment problem now suggesting an extension of to encourage active but confidential by company directors (with ledge of their chairman) to their shareholders. This should not be limited to those cases where management is involved. Indeed, goes so far as to offer its services to non-executive directors, the emphasis is on helping to find with the confidence of investors rather than on seeking direct representation on the board.

services could well be needed if imputation of the CBI that big should have at least three non-directors is accepted by the Gov- as it might well be. Initially at re could be a serious shortage of people available. But it does raise the problem of insider trading which of the reasons why the institutions the O'Brien initiative.

are fully aware that the more they drawn into the affairs of a company they may restrict their ability to share. Freedom to deal at will a top priority, and the institutions mined not to have their hands tied. While it is obviously desirable better management/shareholder there is a delicate line to be

pessimism need not be overcome, however, if the NFU is prepared to take some unpopular decisions. That the task is being entrusted to Mr Cattell, widely regarded in the meat trade as having the commercial nous to do the job, rather than the NFU Trust is encouraging.

Mr Cattell has already made it clear that management changes at the very least will be needed. The departure of Messrs Newton-Claire and Corleff has robbed FMC of two of its best managers and the group is also short in financial expertise. Overheads, too, will be another of Mr Cattell's priorities.

But these are merely palliatives unless more fundamental issues are tackled. High on this list is the chronic underinvestment of the past, notably in the bacon factories, and FMC could well need £15m-£18m of new capital to rectify the deficiency. Here lies the heart of the problem, however. FMC is already highly geared. With shareholders funds of only £14m and borrowing already apparently higher than this its bankers would be unwilling to advance sums like this, and a rights issue is out of the question since the Trust does not have the financial muscle to contribute its full share.

One answer must be for FMC to reconsider its role in the consumer product end of the market. The Marsh and Baxter side has been a running sore for a couple of years. The £9m spent on this diversification is widely regarded as one of FMC's major errors, since the group lacks the management depth to give the consumer end much support.

Other areas that must be looked at include a speedier abattoir closure programme and the whole contract system between buyers and sellers of livestock. At present this is done on an annual basis but many feel it should be shortened to perhaps three months. Low pig and meat throughput and EEC subsidization of their bacon industries is part of the problem at FMC but the group in its power to put its own house in order and the hope must be that it will use this last chance to do so.

Money markets

Yield curve steepens

After one or two uncomfortable scares over the past couple of weeks, the Bank of England's minimum lending rate has survived unchanged at 6½ per cent. Even so, the expectation remains that a rise in MLR is only a matter of time—the main outstanding questions concerning timing, the extent of the rise and whether or not the next change will see an attempt to establish a more stable rate for the future by some kind of alteration in the present rules.

Certainly, all the signs in the money market would seem to suggest that some increase in MLR cannot be far away. The average rate at which Treasury bills

SHORT-TERM INTEREST RATES

	Oct 31	Dec 31	Jan 30	Feb 17
1 week interbank	4½	7	6½	5½
1 month interbank	4½	6½	6½	6½
3 month interbank	4½	6½	6½	7½
3 month Treasury Bills	4½	6½	6½	6
6 month interbank	5½	6½	6½	7½
12 month interbank	6½	7½	7½	8½
Exchequer 9½ 1982	8½	9½	9½	9½

have been allotted over the past two weeks has been hovering only just below the 6 per cent that would trigger an MLR rise, while, as the table shows, period rates have been firming quite noticeably.

Ultra short rates, on the other hand, have generally softened as the new tax season has worked itself out—albeit that last week's saw some marked rate distortions of rates as banks deliberately funnelled funds into discount market call money as part of their window-dressing for last Wednesday's monthly make-up day. But the present softness is not expected to be long-lasting and the situation may well be appreciably tighter in March.

If one were to measure on a scale of 0 to 10 the commitment of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Governor of the Bank of England and the Permanent Secretary of the Treasury to the proposition that "money matters in economic policy" on the basis of their public offerings in recent days, I suppose that Mr Healey might rate 6; Mr Richardson 8 and Sir Douglas Warr 3.

As we go into the last lap of preparing the Chancellor's Budget for April, setting the main target figures for monetary policy is going to be as difficult as deciding on the right level of fiscal stimulus. As the Chancellor told the Labour Economic, Finance and Taxation conference on Friday, however, he is "the minister on whom ultimate responsibility must lie". The detail of what he said on that occasion, therefore, probably repays close attention.

Mr Healey now has more belief in monetarist theories than any previous Chancellor of the Exchequer. He is in this respect isolated from the instinctive views of most of his treasury advisers. He is however equally determined, first, to "keep the balance" between the main components of demand, and, secondly, to "make sure that we do as well in the rest of this wage round as we have so far in keeping settlements within the guideline."

In other words, the Chancellor believes that financial and incomes policies are as important as monetary policy. One scarcely even has to read between the lines to see that in his Budget speech the Chancellor will announce six-monthly rolling targets for the money supply, in place of the present annual target range of 9 to 13 per cent increase, "so as to avoid being bag-ridden by the cumulative figure on a particular date at the end of the banking year. The question that follows is rather what the first of those rolling targets will be.

There is an increasing impression in some quarters that building society deposits should be included in the central definition of money supply, because of the important place that the building society movement has established in recent years in the monetary system. This has been partly because professional money has been attracted by their higher interest rates. It is also partly because since the clearing banks stopped opening on Saturdays building societies are performing a very convenient retail banking function at the weekend. It is, however, unlikely that this would become part of the operational control of the money supply in the foreseeable future.

The Chancellor's given reason for continuing to believe in monetary targets is not exactly what would be put forward by true believers. His view seems to be restricted now to the proposition that "unless we continue to publish sensible targets and are seen to be taking them seriously" confidence will evaporate, funding the domestic deficit would involve higher interest rates and therefore lower investment and our external credit would suffer.

Monetary policy, in other words, is held to operate mainly through the mechanism of confidence. "Sensible targets", needless to say, were not quantified. They were, however, qualified in several important respects. In the past four years the Government was right to keep the growth of sterling M3 below the intended growth in money national income in order to squeeze out the excesses of the Barber boom and bust. "We must not allow its growth to get again significantly out of line with the intended growth of money national income."

It would seem therefore, that monetary policy will now become officially "neutral", in the sense that the targets will be set to accommodate the likely rate of growth, plus the likely rate of inflation. Since fiscal policy will certainly be expansionist, Mr Healey is forced by the logic of his position into requiring that the main burden of the continuing fight against inflation should be placed this year and next on incomes policy.

Mr Healey—a kind of monetarism

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EEC tantalizingly close to agreement on a new fisheries policy

Michael Hornsby discusses the issues involved in the long-running dispute between Britain and the other European Community members over the apportioning of catches

dropped a number of strong hints that he would like to see serious negotiations with his partners resumed during April, with the aim of reaching a settlement once the annual EEC farm price haggles is out of the way.

There is to be any chance of breaking the deadlock then, there will in the meantime need to be a continuing exchange of ideas between the Commission, Britain and its most interested partners, on how to meet Mr Silkin's demand that the 1975-76 and 1976-77 quotas should be backed up by a guaranteed "dominant preference" for British fishermen within 12 to 50 miles of the coast.

Leaving this admittedly crucial issue to one side, it is perhaps still not widely recognized that the 1975-76 and 1976-77 quotas should be backed up by a guaranteed "dominant preference" for British fishermen within 12 to 50 miles of the coast.

The latest Commission proposals, which have been accepted in principle by Britain's eight partners, allot British fishermen a little over 1,000,000 tonnes, or about 25 per cent, of the total of 4,250,000 tonnes, which is estimated to be caught in the Community's own waters, which are defined as the waters within 12 miles of the coast, and other countries' waters this year without endangering the recovery of depleted stocks, such as herring.

The total EEC catch is seven per cent less than the annual average annual take during the 1960s, when the 1975-76 and 1976-77 quotas should be backed up by a guaranteed "dominant preference" for British fishermen within 12 to 50 miles of the coast.

Instead, Mr Silkin has contented himself with the extension of existing conservation measures already approved by the Commission and other member states. These include bans on the catching of herring in the North Sea and on industrial fishing of Norway pout (so as to prevent "unavoidable" bycatches of immature edible, white fish) off the east coast of Scotland.

In addition, Mr Silkin has

also limitations on net mesh sizes, have now been endorsed by the rest of the Community, even if not always in as strict a form as Mr Silkin would ideally wish.

There is also now a large measure of agreement on provisions for inspection of vessels at sea and control of fish landings on shore. Everything thus comes back to the problems of how to square the British demand for "dominant preference" with the principle of non-discrimination enshrined in the Rome Treaty.

If what Mr Silkin chiefly wants is some way of ensuring that in future years Britain would continue to get the lion's share of any increment in available fish stocks brought about by conservation, the Commission officials consider this to be negotiable.

But so long as the British talk in terms of coastal belts and zones to which British vessels would have preferential access there seems little hope of compromise.

The Irish, who at one time were also demanding a coastal belt reserved exclusively for their vessels, have now accepted an

alternative system of Community fishing plans, which would supplement catch quotas with an extra instrument of control over fishing out to 12 miles and beyond in certain areas.

The fishing plans would define in precise detail the fishing effort that is compatible with the catch quotas allocated in the waters to which they apply.

Countries with interested fleets would be required to supply the Commission with data on vessel categories, fishing periods, numbers of boats, types of gear, species to be fished and so on.

The Commission would then, on the basis of these submissions, issue licences to the vessels concerned specifying what species they may catch, in what areas and over what period of time. Responsibility for surveillance would lie with the coastal state and licences could be withdrawn if their terms were not observed.

Although fishing plans would not formally permit a country to favour its own vessels over those of other member states, discrimination between boats of different sizes would be possible. Thus they would allow a preference to be given to vessels below a certain capacity in inshore areas—in effect, giving an advantage to the coastal state.

Could such a scheme meet British needs in the North Sea? The main trouble is that there the mix of species is much more complex, and the competition for them between member states much more intense, than in Irish waters. Because of this, Commission officials believe, fishing plans could be applied only in attenuated form. But they may be the only way out of the impasse.

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION To the Holders of

Queensland Alumina Finance N.V.

9% Collateral Trust Bonds Due 1982

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to the provisions of the Queensland Alumina Finance N.V. Collateral Trust Indenture dated as of April 1, 1970, U.S. \$1,000,000, principal amount of the above described Bonds have been selected for redemption on or before April 1, 1978, in full or in part, at the option of the Issuer, at the principal amount thereof, together with accrued interest to said date, as follows:

BONDS OF U.S. \$1,000 EACH									
M-84	1222	2662	3533	4458	5789	6956	8071	9201	10555
101	1231	2546	3453	4307	5611	6787	7907	9077	10476
109	1236	2548	3461	4310	5616	6792	7912	9082	10481
114	1236	2548	3461	4310	5616	6792	7912	9082	10481
121	1236	2548	3461	4310	5616	6792	7912	9082	10481
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500	1236	2548	3461	43					

Awaiting Thursday's news by ICI, Barclays Hoover and J & F B

After a week in which economic indicators dominated sentiment, the Stock Market can now look forward to a fuller company news diary.

Not that statistics will be entirely lacking: today there is the preliminary estimate of gross domestic product and the CBI monthly trends inquiry. Tomorrow there are unemployment figures and on Thursday figures on capital spending, stocks and energy trends.

Thursday is the big day for companies with Imperial Chemical Industries, Barclays Bank, Hoover and Johnson & Johnson all announcing figures.

For ICI's final figures, brokers are expecting pre-tax profits of £495m after £540m last year. The main depressing factor as far as the fourth quarter of 1977, is concerned will have been the strength of the pound and the brokers expect this to have cut profits by as much as £25m.



Sir Rowland Wright, chairman of ICI whose final figures are due on Thursday.

Results this week

Additionally Imperial Metal Industries will no longer be included after ICI's break-off of its stake and this is likely to take off another £56m.

For Barclays, W. Greenwell is expecting full year pre-tax profits of £229m compared with £198m in 1976.

Most of the bank's subsidiaries have reported, so only the main banking operations are left. One particular unknown for Greenwell is the size of the pension fund contribution this year.

Quilter-Hill Goodson think they are at the higher end of market hopes for full year figures from Hoover. They expect £13.5m pre-tax profits against £17m last year. The fourth quarter is likely to have been well down on the 1976 figures as that was the time of the boom in consumer spending inspired by VAT cuts.

However, the company statement is expected to be fairly bullish.

For Sheffield steel group Johnson & Firth Brown brokers Phillips & Drew expect interim pre-tax profits of £4m against £6.6m last year though they anticipate the full year figures to show an improvement of about 8 per cent overall at £12m.

Marchwell Holdings, the civil engineering and building group, announces final figures today and Joseph Sebag are expecting

Bryan Appleyard

Now it is platinum's turn to surge ahead

If gold has only just broken away from its consolidation level with some good daily rises last week, platinum has been surging ahead. By the middle of last week, the Comex April quotation had gained just short of \$21 an ounce to \$235.75 an ounce in a matter of a week.

The price is now comfortably above the South African producers' price of \$205 an ounce and, if the price maintains its strength as it seems likely to do, will provide the opportunity for yet another rise from Rosenberg and Impey.

The outlook facing the two major South African producers is a far cry from that of last year, when a price of \$162 an ounce prevailed for just under 11 months, and should produce a dramatic effect on investment.

A heavy reduction in the level of Russian platinum sales has been responsible for much of the price firmness since last autumn. Russian exports now amount to around 200,000 ounces a year, or about a quarter of total available supplies. However, in the second half of last year sales to the West almost totally dried up.

Rosenberg has the capacity to increase output considerably, but given the fairly volatile characteristics of the market it would presumably not resort to that policy in the face of the current price rise. It was pretty positive that the strength would continue. Thus it would possibly wait until free market prices had shown maintained strength to bear another producer's price increase. If that held then there would be a good argument for raising production gradually.

Rosenberg lost a few friends when the change in accounting policies last year with the result that the pre-tax profits collapsed to R4.5m and the final dividend was passed. This year, however, it is estimated that pre-tax profits could return to near the 1975 level with around R50m, which would allow for the dividend to be raised back to the 1976 level of 10 cents a share, to give a prospective yield of about 6 1/2 per cent with the shares selling at 41 times earnings.

Platinum shares have had a good run recently. Bishopsgate, the quoted vehicle for Impala, has appreciated about 20 per cent since the beginning of the year and 47 per cent since the start of November, while Rustenburg is up 20 per cent and 38 per cent respectively.

Despite that, the prospects for further appreciation seem reasonable and at the moment Bishopsgate is perhaps the more preferable investment with the second interim dividend having just been doubled to 20 cents.

Additional help for South Africa's producers is coming from Inco which is cutting

MANAGEMENT

Edited by Rodney Cowton

The manager's lot not such an unhappy one?

A new pilot survey carried out for the BIM suggests an image of managers that contrasts strongly with the one frequently painted

An unusually comprehensive view of the mood of British managers is presented by a survey carried out last month. The picture which emerges is of people who are stable and mature, and who, despite a variety of discontents, are more satisfied than dissatisfied with their lot in life.

It contrasts strongly with the image which is often painted of managers as people driven to the point of desperation by the impact of taxation and incomes policies on living standards, and overwhelmed by a sense of loss of status and responsibility. Anxieties are indeed present, but apparently not to anything like the extent which is sometimes suggested.

The picture is provided in an unpublished pilot survey carried out for the British Institute of Management by Political and Economic Planning. It was undertaken to test the feasibility of a regular monitoring of the attitudes and opinions of the institute's membership.

The results reported here are based on a preliminary analysis of the first 500 replies out of what was expected ultimately to be a response of about 1,200, or over 80 per cent.

Perhaps the most striking feature of the survey is to suggest that a large majority of the respondents are happy in their work. Asked how often they felt fed up with their jobs, 41 per cent replied "not very often" and 27 per cent "hardly ever". PEP comments that "the responses do not seem to suggest a very severe level of disenchantment."

It is noticeable, however, that discontent seemed to be more common among the younger, less well paid members of the sample than among others. Given that on the whole not many junior managers join the institute, this finding would square with the commonly held view that discontent among managers is particularly apparent at the level of middle management.

But the reasons for feeling fed up "most of the time or quite often" were marked on the stereotype view of "Crisis in the organization or its management style" and "criticisms of superiors" were the two reasons most frequently given. Concern over pay and taxation came third on the list and criticism of government sixth.

Boredom and problems of career and promotion figured roughly as prominently as criticisms of government among the reasons for feeling fed up. Most of the criticisms of government came from senior managers, national and local government.

If discontent is mainly directed higher up the management hierarchy it is not surprising that those at the top of the hierarchy are less discontented than those at the bottom.

One feature of this group of questions was that they found a higher number of complaints in the public sector than in the private sector.

A factor to be borne in mind about the results of the survey is the possibility that this sample of BIM members may not be typical for all managers.

It seems likely that managers who are sufficiently interested in their work as managers to join the BIM, and particularly to be in the higher categories of membership, may be more committed to, and less discontented with, their work than the ordinary run of managers.

PEP points out that with a mean salary of £8,932 the respondents were "a very high earning group indeed." The average salary reported here is around double that recorded for managers and professional occupations, in support of management by the official New Earnings Survey.

The survey suggests that the desire for career advancement remains quite high despite the often expressed view that the erosion of differentials has reduced the willingness of managers to seek promotion.

Thus, excluding those who were already at the top or who felt precluded from promotion by lack of qualification or experience, 52 per cent of the respondents said they intended to seek advancement, 38 per cent would accept it if offered, and only 4 per cent would not accept it.

Thirty per cent reported that they had improved their status in the past year, and 64 per cent thought it either very likely or fairly likely that they would do so within the next three years.

As regards willingness to change employment, the survey found that roughly a third of respondents had been with their present organizations for five years or less, and that one in 12 had changed jobs within the previous 12 months. About one-third were thinking about seeking a new job in this country or had started to do so, while roughly one in eight were thinking of looking for jobs abroad.

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Nuclear researchers' airline saves money and energy

Maintaining close links between widely separated branches of an industrial or commercial group is an increasing problem, especially in the face of steeply rising travel costs. The northern division of the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority has produced what is possibly a unique solution that has been proving an unqualified success in personal and in financial terms.

Risley, near Warrington, in Cheshire, is the principal centre for research, engineering and materials testing required for the development of new reactors. Dounreay, a stone's throw from John O'Groats, is the site of the fast breeder experimental reactor, with an array of its own laboratories doing complementary development work.

It is vital for the two sets of personnel to keep closely in touch, yet the journey from one place to the other is far more than from Warrington to Paris and the British Airways fare is nowadays about £105 return.

In the AEA, a government agency, the administration and accounting for large numbers of flights each week could well become an impediment to the free movement that would best serve the scientists and engineers. Furthermore, there are other intrinsic disadvantages in using the scheduled flights.

The AEA personnel have to compete with the growing numbers of oilmen travelling to Aberdeen and to the Orkney, using the same route as the frequent men, with consequent frequent disappointment when trying to make flight bookings at short notice.

To solve the problem, the northern division took a bold step. It set up its own regular, scheduled airline. Every morning and evening of the working week a Beechcraft twin-engine aircraft links Risley and Dounreay. In fact, there are at least nine flights each way every week, with two aircraft operating from Monday to Thursday and one on Friday.

The aircraft are Beechcraft Queen Air, carrying six passengers and two pilots, operated for the AEA by a private charter company.

This service can provide a guaranteed 54 passenger seats in each direction per week but

it averages about 47 seats as occasionally flights can be cancelled if there is no call for them. For special occasions, extra aircraft—some up to 32-seaters—can be chartered.

The annual cost easily justified the service. In the year ending last April, with an 85 per cent capacity usage, 4,026 passengers were carried on 786 one-way scheduled flights. The chartering cost, plus air traffic control and lighting expenses, totalled £203,800.

The equivalent number of passengers going by British Airways would have cost £201,300 (at the rates then current), plus £28,200 on extra, unavoidable overnight accommodation, plus £30,000 for the cost of despatching documents, tapes, components and test pieces that are carried on the flights, plus a further £5,000 for transfers between Wick Air port and the Dounreay site.

In direct costs, therefore, the saving can be assessed at £11,700.

There are, of course, big additional benefits with a significant cash value. The British Airways flight involves a departure from Manchester at 7.30 am for a flight to Glasgow, to pick up the passenger disembarks at 11 am. He can then proceed to arrive at the Dounreay site at 12 noon. The only British Airways return flight for Manchester requires staff to leave Dounreay at 1.30 pm, an every visit would demand an overnight stay.

The private airline, however, lands its passengers on its own air strip immediately alongside the power station at 10.15 am. (The private airline is a licensed aircraft.) There is a return flight that leaves at 5.20 pm, so the visitor has almost seven working hours available to him on other duties.

An estimated 1,200 man/day a year are saved by the private flights, which, when they are viewed in the light of the fairly senior personnel who travel from one establishment to the other, could well amount to a further saving of £72,000-worth of management time.

The private flights are extremely flexible and convenient. It takes no more than two minutes to park a car alongside the aircraft and board ready for take-off. The whole of the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority falls into the scheduled flights, so that headquarters in London, the Harwell

establishment and the other reactor stations, such as Windscale, can be linked with Dounreay.

Members of their staff can take British Airways flights or other transport to Glasgow or arrive and board one of the chartered planes there en route. After 15 minutes are added to the Cheshire-Dounreay flying time if a call is required at one of these other airports.

The man in charge of the everyday running of the operation is Roydon Loefer, the northern division's travel manager. He has become so well versed in the management of air charters that he is now the central booking executive for any charters required by the other divisions of the authority.

"If a plane is required to take people from London to the Continent, I arrange it," he says.

Accounting

He has set up a remarkably simple method of internal accounting for the Risley-Dounreay service, which ensures that the books are balanced and reduces booking procedures to a minimum of effort.

"We simply keep a record," he explains, "of the passengers from any department who use any stretch of the route. We don't differentiate between getting on at Carlisle or Glasgow or Dounreay. Then we divide the operating costs each month by the number of passengers we have carried and bill the department that sum per passenger."

After all, if someone boards at Glasgow, the seat has been kept empty for him, so he pays the same share of the overall expenditure.

Of course, boarding on route incurs some additional landing fees, so the system is equitable. A big benefit, that cannot be calculated in cash terms, is that the private airline removes the disinclination of other forms of travel, so that scientists, engineers and management executives are not actively discouraged from going on visits to each other's establishments.

It is still a long day—take-off at 8.15 am, landing back at 7.20 pm—so it is not the kind of fly-drive that encourages abuse of the facility. The service has hit the right note for the authority, pleasing the employees who travel and saving money.

Sydney Paskden



—Sleeping Sickness—Non-Secretarial—Secretarial & General—Typing Times—

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needed. Please send CV to: Mrs. D. J. Odde, Personnel Officer (7-7).

MUSIC

needed. Please send CV to: Mrs. D. J. Odde, Personnel Officer (7-7).

RECEPTIONIST

needed. Please send CV to: Mrs. D. J. Odde, Personnel Officer (7-7).

CLERK/TYPIST

needed. Please send CV to: Mrs. D. J. Odde, Personnel Officer (7-7).

INTERVIEWER

needed. Please send CV to: Mrs. D. J. Odde, Personnel Officer (7-7).

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

needed. Please send CV to: Mrs. D. J. Odde, Personnel Officer (7-7).

RECEPTIONIST

Lloyds Bank Group

Free Charge	Current	Free Charge	Current	Free Charge	Current	Free Charge	Current	Free Charge	Current
Offer Week Trust	Bid Offer Yield	Offer Week Trust	Bid Offer Yield	Offer Week Trust	Bid Offer Yield	Offer Week Trust	Bid Offer Yield	Offer Week Trust	Bid Offer Yield
Authorized Unit Trusts									
Abbey Unit Trust Managers									
72-20 Queensway Rd., Albany, N.Y. 12208-0941									
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Capitalization and week's change

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Feb 13. Dealings End, Feb 24. § Contango Day, Feb 27. Settlement Day, March 2
§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous day

**Henry
Butcher & Co**
Incorporating
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